

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

April 3, 1918

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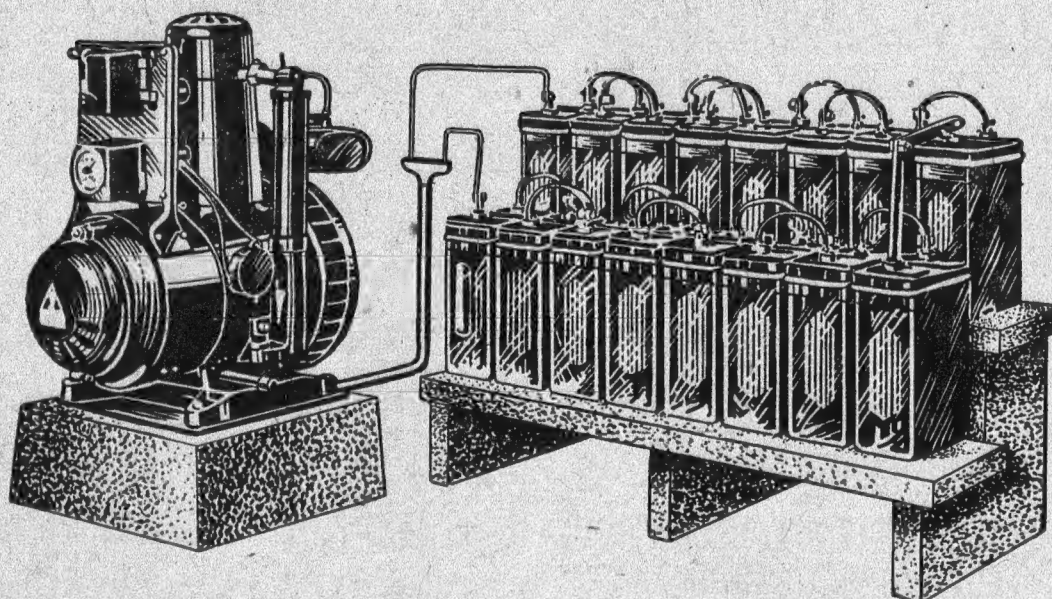
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette
Home Editor: Mary P. McCallum

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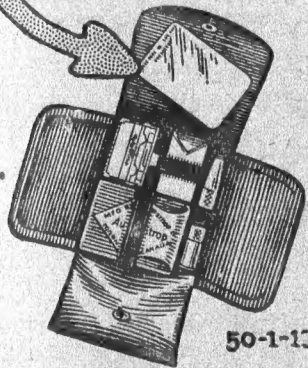
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The many friends of Seager Wheeler will regret to learn that his recovery from the serious attack of pneumonia which he suffered last winter has been very slow indeed. For eight weeks he was confined to his room, and for seven of these to his bed. A letter received from him last week, however, conveyed the welcome intelligence that he was at last able to sit outside and enjoy the warm spring sun. The hope is entertained that his recovery will now be rapid and complete. He will soon be able to resume his writing. His series of articles on practical farm topics, which has been interrupted by his illness, will then be completed.

The International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition will be held this year in Kansas City, Missouri, in October. Many farmers are writing in for information concerning the catalog for this event. We are advised that this has not yet been published and that it may not be along until after seeding. It appears, however, that there is not much change to be made this year and that last year's catalog may serve as a fair guide as to the nature of the exhibits that are provided for. As soon as the catalogs are available notice of the fact will be given through The Guide.

"It seems queer to me here not to have anything to get enthusiastic about. I can advance my arguments but nobody seems to bother about refuting them." These significant words are from a letter received from an enthusiastic G.G.A. member who had moved to a district which had no farmer's organization. We can imagine how a man trained in a live local would chafe a little under such circumstances. It may be unnecessary to remind our correspondent that the middle word of the organization's motto is "education." He seems to have a splendid opportunity for conducting a little educational work in his present locality. There is

room in the organized farmers' movement for the farmers of every district in Canada.

J. H. Haslam, prominent in connection with land settlement schemes in Western Canada, has been for some weeks at the American capital. While there he has had a splendid opportunity for getting acquainted with the work of the U. S. Government in furthering war production. Mr. Haslam is particularly interested in the question of farm credit. Four weeks ago we published his article on Financing the Farmer, which outlined the U. S. federal farm loan scheme. In this issue American agriculture in war time is dealt with, with further references to farm credits.

Reports from many parts of the prairie provinces show that work on the land is now under way. It may, of course, be interrupted by storms but the start was made earlier than usual. This will offset, to some extent, the labor shortage that exists in many sections. More men could be utilized in most districts but the reports indicate that farmers are doing their best by working bigger outfits and organizing their work to the best advantage to meet the need for greater production. They can be depended on to do their utmost to supply the demand for more and still more food stuffs.

Doesn't High River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. beat all records in membership increase? At a banquet given on February 23 the membership of the U.F.A. increased from 36 to 110, an increase of more than 200 per cent. The U.F.W.A. increased from 31 to 52, an increase of 65 per cent. If banquets, and splendid speakers and a "good old-fashioned dance" have such unprecedented results why not try more of them. An account of this remarkable growth will be published in next week's Farm Women's Club page.

CLEARING LAND OF STUMPS

The problem of increasing farm production varies with different farms. To the men in a wooded country or on land that has been partially covered with trees the problem may resolve itself into clearing land of stumps. The importance of reclaiming stumpy land to increase food production has been recognized by the United States Government which has made arrangements so that manufacturers of land clearing machinery will secure all the raw material they require. Many Guide readers have had considerable experience in clearing land from scrub and stumps by the use of dynamite,

stumping powder and various kinds of pulpers. The Guide wishes to make the benefit of their experiences available to others. For the best contribution on the subject a prize of \$5.00 will be given, for the second best, \$3.00, and for the third, \$2.00. Other contributions received will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. Contributions on this subject should be about 1,000 words in length and must be mailed not later than April 15. Photographs showing stump pulling operations will also be welcome and those published will be paid for.



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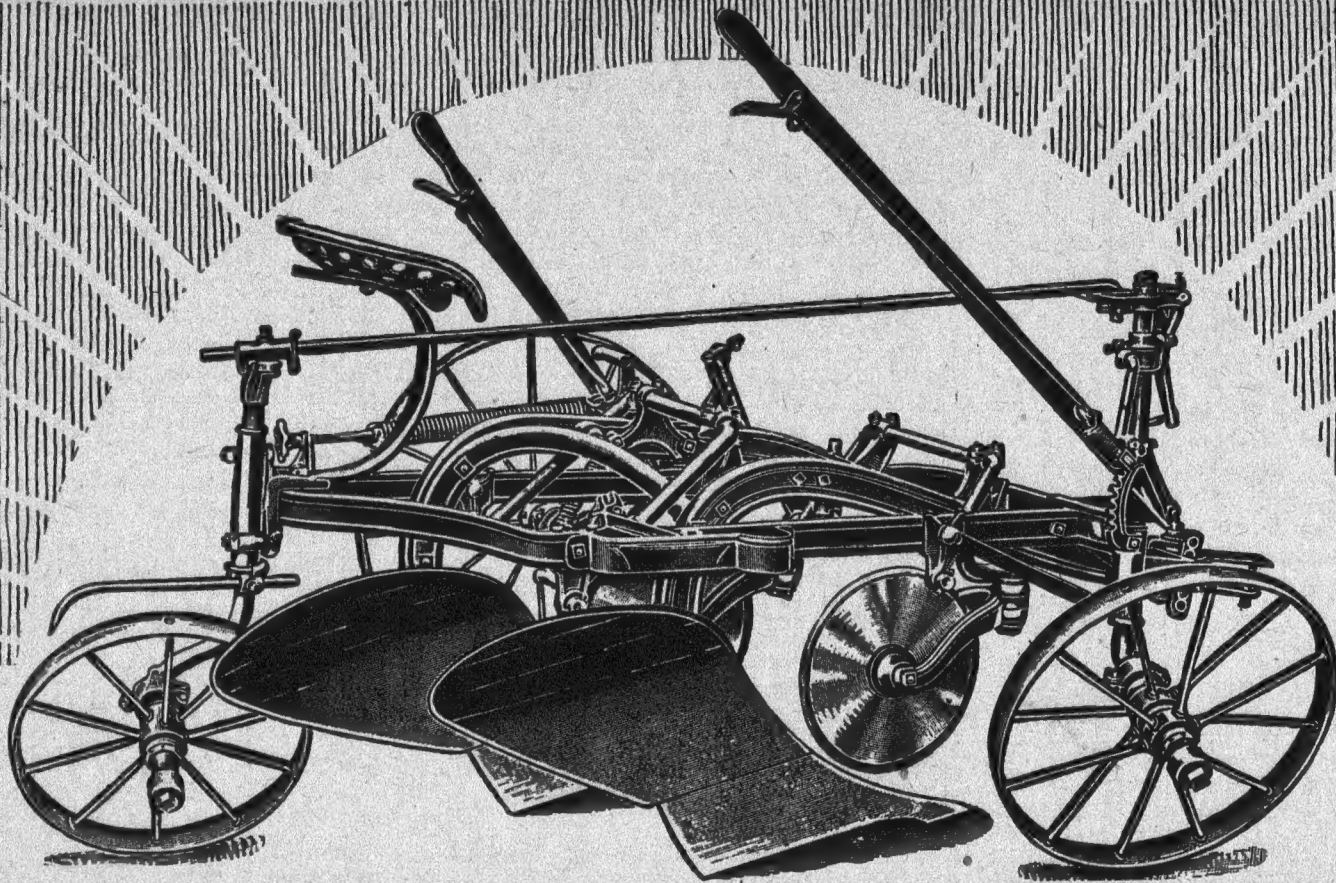
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 3, 1918

Titles Hanging in Balance

One of the most encouraging signs of the spirit of the new parliament is its determination to put a crimp in the title business. Already a number of members of parliament, both Liberal and Conservative, have brought resolutions before the House aiming to restrict or prohibit the bestowal of titles in Canada. It appears from newspaper reports that a brand new batch of titles had been prepared either by the British government or by the King for distribution throughout the Empire. Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the Empire accepted their titles the first of this year, but it seems that the Canadian government asked the British government to hold up these titles until after the war so far as Canada is concerned. This is one of the best and most sensible things that the Union government has done.

It is difficult to ascertain the inner details of the system by which these titles are distributed. Apparently, however, there are men in the British government and possibly the King himself, who sincerely believe that the distribution of these titles in Canada will knit the Empire closer together. This is a most dangerous fallacy. The distribution of titles in Canada has been one of the few unpopular features of our relations with Great Britain. In theory these titles came directly from the throne and are conferred on individuals in recognition of distinct service to the Empire. In looking over the title holders of Canada it is not difficult to see that this distribution scheme has been largely a joke and a ghastly joke. We have in Canada some title holders whose services to their country have merited recognition, but we have a large number of title holders who were not entitled to any special honor because of their public services.

On the whole the most of the Canadian titles have been given to men who have succeeded in building up large fortunes either by fair means or foul, and to politicians. Titles have been looked upon in Canada as a sort of political blunder. The whole system in Canada has brought titles into disrepute among the rank and file of the citizens. No man is entitled to public honor simply because he has corralled a lot of money. No politician is entitled to public honor simply because he is a politician. As a matter of fact these tin pot titles have no place in a democratic country and the sooner they are abolished the better it will be for our relations with Great Britain. Canadian support to Great Britain does not need to be purchased by any such trumpery. We are no longer children seeking gaudy playthings. If the title system is abolished the bond of sympathy between Canada and Great Britain will be vastly strengthened. Its place might well be taken by a purely Canadian Order of Merit to give public recognition to those of our citizens whose public services are recognized by their fellow men. Parliament will be making a popular move if they inform Great Britain that no more titles will be accepted in Canada.

The Challenge to Humanity

No organization presents such an appeal as the Red Cross to every man, woman and child. On the battlefield the Red Cross brings comfort and cheer to the wounded and the stricken. At the present time, with the greatest battle in all history in progress, the demands upon the Red Cross are almost beyond the imagination. Thousands and thou-

sands of our own Canadian boys have paid their tribute to the work of the Red Cross and every day more of them are being cared for by the same organization. The Red Cross knows no kindred, nation or tongue. It cares for all, friend or foe, black or white. It is the greatest agency for the relief of suffering that the world has ever known.

This work depends largely upon voluntary contributions. Already the Canadian people have donated millions of dollars which has been supplemented by many millions from the United States, Great Britain, France and other Allied countries. But still the need increases and the great battle will increase it vastly more. Farmers in this country who have had good crops and enjoyed the high prices caused by the war should give and give generously to the Red Cross organization. There are thousands of farmers in this country who could give splendid donations without hurting them in the least, and really it is the donation that hurts that is the best one.

Many people in Canada today are donating out of their small funds splendid contributions to the Red Cross work. Already many contributions have come to The Grain Growers' Guide office. We have no hesitation whatever in making the strongest possible appeal to our readers to give to the utmost to the Red Cross organization. Our women are doing magnificent work in preparing clothing for the Red Cross, but there is other work that only money will provide for. We urge generous contributions to the Red Cross everywhere.

Those who have not made their contribution already may send them to The Grain Growers' Guide and they will be forwarded promptly to the headquarters where every cent will be wisely expended. Make all checks payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. Acknowledgements of all contributions will be made in The Guide columns. Every person who makes a contribution of \$25 or more will be made a life member of the Red Cross Society and will receive from the Canadian headquarters in Toronto a beautiful Red Cross pin and life membership certificate worth framing and a source of pride to every possessor.

Girding for the Struggle

Many special privileges are being thrown on the scrap heap by the war. Particularly is this true in Great Britain. The franchise bill recently passed by the British Parliament gives the vote to the working people of England and to a large proportion of the women. That franchise bill alone sounds the death knell of aristocratic rule in the United Kingdom. In that country ten per cent. of the people own ninety per cent. of the land. As Lloyd-George once said, most of the British people are "trespassers in the land of their birth." Other privileges in Britain are also being swept away year by year. It will be a new England and a vastly more democratic England that will emerge from the baptism of blood. In Canada, despite our more democratic form of government, special privilege has acquired a stranglehold grip on the country. We have developed huge corporations and multi-millionaires faster than in any country on earth under similar conditions. The corporations are desirable if properly regulated and there is no objection to men acquiring fortunes unless by so doing they rob their fellow men of their just rights.

But special privileges in Canada have caused our great uneven distribution of wealth in a very large measure. The realization of this fact is becoming clearer and clearer to the general public. It was this realization which has formed such a powerful public opinion for the nationalization of our railways. This same public opinion has demanded the tariff readjustments to reduce the cost of living and encourage production. The tariff recently was removed from farm tractors and the result is a big increase in the use of the tractors, which will bring a consequent increase in farm production. Recently the manufacturers waited on the government at Ottawa to demand the meaning of this violation of the tariff. They found the temper of things at Ottawa has changed. No longer is the government simply an organization to register the decrees of any organized body. The tariff is no longer regarded as sacred. Adjustments to our economic system must be made and agricultural production must be stimulated. The cost of living to the working people in the cities and towns must be held down. The tariff will be regarded from the angle at which it affects these problems.

It is reported, however, that the manufacturers have determined to maintain the tariff just where it at present stands. We hear that the manufacturers are organizing themselves as they have never done before to exert their political and financial strength in support of the present tariff. This is only what might naturally be expected, but it brings with it the necessity that other organizations interested in the tariff should be equally as well organized and equally ready to use their power when the time is necessary. The organized farmers should make more preparation than ever for the mobilization of their forces, the education of their members and the preparation of their program to put the tariff on an equitable basis. The manufacturers' organization is a powerful one and the farmers' organization is no weakling. It is not desirable that a question such as the tariff should be settled by a struggle between these two great forces, but if the manufacturers are determined to maintain the tariff intact and inviolate, there seems no other course to pursue.

The Great Drive

Last week the long expected happened. Germany unloosed her hordes, equipped with the greatest man-killing devices the world has ever known. With almost irresistible force they attacked the British and French lines for hundreds of miles. So great was the force of the attack that the Allied lines were forced backward and the Germans recaptured almost all of the territory which they held two years ago. Later reports indicate that the Allies' lines have not been broken, but merely bent. The greatest force of the German drive has subsided and the enemy held in check. The counter attack from the Allies has begun and the greatest struggle of all times is in progress. The Kaiser laid his plans to break through to Paris and the British Channel from whence he would direct his attack on England. But like Napoleon of old he has been foiled again. While the issue is not yet decided the Kaiser and his hordes have been held in check.

In all the annals of war nothing has been more superb than the record of our own and the Allied soldiers in the present crisis. The leaders of the Allied armies speak with con-

confidence of the outcome of the struggle. They tell us that the German losses have been vastly heavier than those of the Allies and that the longer the German attack continues the more certain will be the victory of the Allies. Whether this is the final stage of the war, no one is unwise enough to predict.

The strain upon the Allies is becoming intense and it must be equally severe upon the enemy. More than ever the allied peoples at home have sought Divine intervention. Intercessory prayers were made in the churches throughout Canada and Great Britain on the Sabbath following the opening of the attack. Such a procedure shows no weakening on the part of the Allies but a solemn realization of the crisis which they face. It also serves to strengthen the grim determination of the Allied peoples of the earth to throw their entire resources into the struggle against a powerful and relentless enemy. The Kaiser and his war lords entered upon this war with the intention of conquering the world. They very nearly achieved their object in the beginning of the war and have been frustrated many times in the past four years, but still their power seems but little weakened and their determination of conquest as great as ever. Each of the Allied countries is doing its best.

This grim crisis forces home to Canada the necessity of mobilizing all our resources for the struggle. Canada has done splendidly but can do vastly more yet. We are not fighting for Great Britain, nor France, nor Belgium; we are fighting our own battle for the protection of Canada and the protection of our homes. What privations the war may yet bring upon us are uncertain but they cannot equal the privations of the people of England, France and Belgium. The government of Canada was elected to see the war through and they will have the backing of the Canadian people in any action, no matter how drastic, that contributes to that end.

The Tariff on Implements

In the House of Commons last week Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, gave the members a straight talk on the necessity of putting food products and agricultural machinery on the free list. The Western members, we imagine, will be almost unanimously in favor of taking the tariff tax off agricultural machinery. Why the government does not take immediate action on this question it is difficult to understand. Food is the greatest requirement of the Allies today and Western Canada is the place to which they are looking for that increased food supply. The food can only be produced by the use of more machinery. The tariff tax on farm machinery is almost double what it

was before the war, due to the increased cost of production. The farmer today is paying almost twice as much in tariff taxes on all his implements as he did three or four years ago. All this curtails the purchase of farm implements and machinery and cuts down the production of food. The tariff tax on farm machinery tends to strengthen the hands of the enemy and is probably more effective against the Allies than an entire division of German soldiers. The remedy is simple and plain. Why does not the government take action and take it quickly?

Russia Still Fighting

One of the most interesting developments of the past week has been the revival of the fighting spirit in Russia and the capture of Odessa from the Germans. Odessa is the great grain shipping port of Russia situated on the Black sea and was taken by the Germans a few weeks ago to ensure their food supply. Last week the Russian soldiers attacked and captured the place, driving out the Germans. It is reported now that Trotzky, the leader of the Bolsheviki, is prepared to discuss with Britain and France terms of co-operation against Germany. It is to be hoped that Russia can be brought back into the fighting line of the Allies.

Some one suggests that the best way for soldiers to get their jobs back following the war is to marry the girls holding them.

The bill now before the House of Commons provides that the women of Canada shall have the franchise on much the same terms as men with naturalization qualifications. With all its evils the war has done some good.

Some Alberta papers are seriously discussing whether the new women members in the Alberta legislature should or should not wear their hats in the House. So long as the hats are pretty they relieve much of the monotony of gazing at the bald heads or flat heads of some of the "honorable" gentlemen.

President Wilson recently addressed one of the most sympathetic and finest diplomatic messages to Russia that the war has brought forth. The Russian people need encouragement and President Wilson is looking far to the future in endeavoring to interpret to them the stand of the best people among the Allies.

The housing problem in Winnipeg promises to become acute owing to the lack of building. The erection of new homes today costs from 50 to 60 per cent. more than it did before the war and contractors will not build as an investment. The population of Winnipeg is steadily increasing and those in touch with the situation predict it a serious problem to care for the residents this fall.

The big railway problem has been settled by the Union Government by allowing the increase in freight rates. At least the government presumes that it is settled, but public opinion is of another mind.

We wish somebody would tell us when the government will take over the Canadian Northern Railway. It is supposed to be taken over now, but there is still too much activity on the part of C.N.R. officials to suit public opinion.

Why should not the C.P.R. pay taxes on its immense lands, now standing unproductive, as a war measure. The people have had to pay a customs increase of 7½ per cent. as a war measure as well as many other war taxes. The C.P.R. could only appeal to the Privy Council to disallow such a measure and it is very doubtful if that body would go against the will of the Canadian people at this time. It would be a test of the C.P.R. versus the people.

For inventions for killing women and children the Germans still hold the palm. To the Zeppelin and the submarine they have added that long range gun. Its effectiveness for the purpose has already been proven.



FRUSTRATED AGAIN
The Best Laid Plans o' Mice and Men Gang Aft Agley—Burns

Agricultural Production in War Time

Steps that the American Government Has Taken for Speeding Up the Farms

By J. H. Haslam

The efforts being put forth by the United States to increase the production of food are prodigious and happily attended by the most gratifying results. It is now pretty well becoming known that if it was not for the food being continually sent from this country to France and England the war would be over now and Germany would have Britain and France at her feet. Although this country only entered the war in April, 1917, and farmers had made practically all their arrangements for that year's crop there was grown in 1917, 1,204,089,000 bushels of cereal crops more than in 1916, and 1,000,442,000 bushels more than ever before in its history. The increase in the crop amounted to 400,000,000 bushels more than all the grain crops grown in Canada in 1917. The wheat crop moreover was about 200,000,000 short of normal. The expectation is that with any kind of a favorable season there will be enough food grown in this country this year with what will be grown in Canada to feed the population of these two countries and to satisfy every want of the Allies. There was an increase in acreage of over 23,000,000 sown. The cultivation was likewise better notwithstanding scarcity both of labor and fertilizers. The increase of livestock was also remarkable. That of horses was 393,000, of mules 101,000, of milch cows 391,000, of other cattle 1,857,000, of sheep 1,284,000, and of swine 3,871,000.

But more marvelous than all else, the head of the food administration told me in an half hour's conversation I had with him the other evening, there had been such a prodigious amount of meat thrown on the market during the last few weeks that he had decided to abolish the meatless day. The increase in the weight of market hogs had been over 27 lbs. compared with 1917 and of beef cattle an equal amount in proportion. There is, however, such a deplorable shortage of wheat that he contemplates cutting out wheat altogether until the new crop comes in for the American people. They will be compelled to eat rye, barley and corn flour, but with abundance of meat, milk, eggs and poultry the American people will not fare so badly. Mr. Hoover told me that he was head of an organization that had 600,000 members and that through them he was in touch with 12,000,000 people, that he had weekly reports and that the spirit of these people was magnificent. The word was "Go to it. Win the war. We will produce and economize in distribution and in consumption, keep tightening our belts for the next 15 years if necessary." Unfortunately, the Canadian people have no substitutes available for wheat but American corn and all of that should be used that is possible and you and everyone should preach and practise the conservation of wheat bread until the middle of July, when the American wheat crop begins to move.

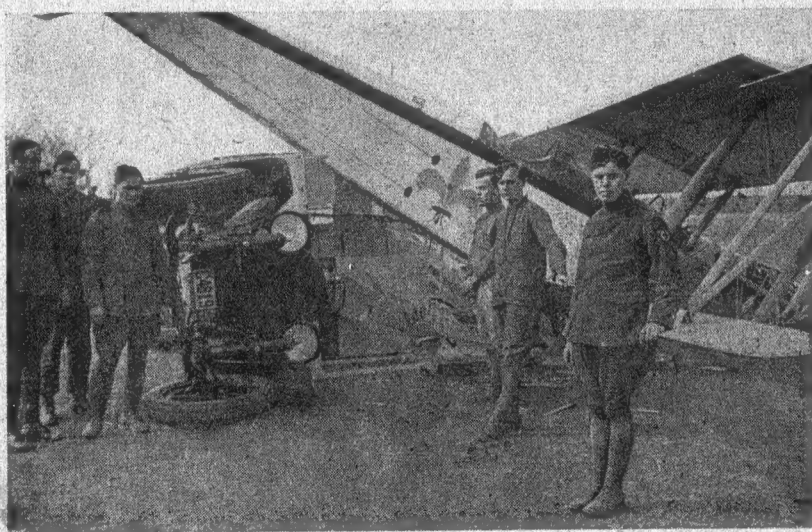
United States Agriculturally Organized

Now getting back to production, the question arises how was this wonderful result brought about? What was the reason of it? I will answer this by saying that the United States is fast becoming the best organized, agriculturally, of any country in the world. The department of agriculture has over 17,000 employees and by the system of county agents whereby every county in the nation has a trained expert in charge of its agricultural activities, pumping patriotism and production into the people, holding meetings at every centre, using the schools as a unit of propaganda in co-operation with the state school authorities and the teachers, sending out splendidly written articles continually to all the country papers, with many of the editors of the farm journals on the various propaganda boards in the different states, and a general pull together movement.

Colonel Clarence J. Cusley, of Fort Worth, Texas, who travelled through Europe with me in 1913, a man of splendid ability, one of the best speakers in the country, was called to Washington by the president at the commencement of the war to take charge of the production propaganda in connection with the department of agriculture, and was made an assistant-secretary for the purpose. The Morrill Bill of 1854 created the agricultural colleges in the United States and set apart a certain amount of public land for the purpose of their endowment and while they are theoretically in charge of the state authorities and are essentially state institutions, the nation does much for their support and controls the county agents through them. The nation pays the salary of the county agent to the amount of \$1,000 per year. The real reason that there has been such a splendid, patriotic response to the call

for greater production has been the feeling on the part of the farmers that the government is now their friend; that it is using all the machinery of government now to help them and sees things more through their spectacles. The government has practically destroyed the cattle tick in most of the southern and southwestern states and thus has added to the number and to the profit to be derived from cattle. Millions have been spent in this work.

The gas tractor has also been a wonderful factor in increasing the efficiency of the labor on the farms. The food administration has cut down the cost of distribution. Mr. Hoover told me that the producer was getting more now than ever before for this stuff, and the consumer was commencing to buy for less than last year. By a combined and patriotic drive on the part of the wholesale grocers and produce dealers as well as many of the large retail dealers there had been a determined effort to cut out profiteering which had without using any punitive measures on his part succeeded in reducing the cost of distribution to an amazing extent, the disciplining is all being done by the trade itself.



A Collision between an Airship and an Automobile at the Training Grounds in Texas

Many economies are being introduced. In some cities, St. Paul, for instance, the post office has taken over the whole delivery system and in place of half a dozen wagons calling on the householders there is now only one and it delivers everything. But this is a good story in itself. Then the introduction of the Co-operative Farm Loan Credit boards have had a marvellous influence in stimulating the productive spirit in this country as they have in every place they have been introduced. Every local borrowing group is speeding up with renewed ambition to outstrip in production its neighbor group and every member to outstrip his neighbor. They have learned to work co-operatively and feel that they are now as never before part of a great national army of production. In very truth in this country the spirit of organization is almost military in its ramifications, and influences, and all this among a people who wise men said a few years ago that the people would sooner be robbed in their individual capacity than organize for resistance. The Bolsheviks have no place among American farmers. I feel that our prairie farmers could learn many lessons from them.

To Provide Short Term Credit

Congress is now perfecting a bill that will provide the same class of credit for the farmer's temporary needs that is now provided for his permanent loans. The bill was introduced by Hon. Dick T. Morgan in the house of representatives on January 24, 1918, and the following are its principal features in outline:—

1. To authorize farmers to incorporate local credit organizations under the name of Federal Farm Credit Societies.
2. To establish 12 regional banks to be known as National Farm Credit Banks.
3. To require the federal reserve banks to rediscount under proper restrictions the notes of farmers when endorsed by a local credit society and a regional bank, and to authorize all other banks to discount or rediscount such paper.
4. To make the regional banks government depositories and to authorize special deposits therein by the secretary of the treasury and to permit the regional banks through the local credit societies to utilize these deposits in extending credit to the

farmers upon the same terms that commercial banks use these deposits in extending credit to trade commerce and manufacturing.

5. To authorize regional banks to issue and sell farm credit debentures based upon the notes of farmers when endorsed by a local farm credit society and a regional bank.

National Farm Credit Banks

Under the provision of the bill, which I have studied very carefully and discussed with the committee having it in charge, and suggested some changes in it, the 12 regional banks are designated as "National Farm Credit Banks." The following summary describes their chief characteristics.

1. One of these banks shall be located in each of the 12 federal land bank districts. (I have already in your columns described these.) The national farm credit banks and the federal land banks in each of said districts will be twin institutions located in the same city, do business in the same building, having the same men for directors and officers, assistants and employees, and yet be entirely separate and distinct corporations promoting a different line of agricultural credit, and in no way responsible for each other's contracts or debts.

2. Exclusive of the credit subscribed by farm credit societies which must be equal to one-tenth of the credit extended to such societies, every national farm credit bank must have a capital of at least \$1,000,000, which if not otherwise subscribed will be taken by the federal government.

3. They may receive deposits, pay interest thereon, borrow money, use their funds in making loans to farm credit societies, and by discounting notes in the federal reserve banks and other financial institutions they are to become the avenues through which credit is to flow from its sources to the farmers.

4. National farm credit banks, in furnishing credit for the local society, will rely (1) upon their capital; (2) upon deposits from individuals or the federal government; (3) upon the sale of debentures; and (4) upon rediscounting the notes of the farmers when endorsed by the local societies with the federal reserve banks and other financial institutions.

5. Each national farm credit bank will be primarily liable for its own debts and debentures, but in case of a failure of any one of such banks all other banks shall be asked to contribute to prevent loss to its creditors.

This bill is in many ways copied after the Credit Agricola of France but in my judgment lacks a very important feature. It does not provide for the local credit societies accepting deposits, and local money is always the cheapest money. Nor does it provide for coupling it up with a state saving bank system, or a postal saving bank system. My idea has always been since I have commenced to study rural credit either for mortgage or temporary needs that the money should be got from the postal savings banks to the extent of at least 50 per cent. of their assets and they should be speeded up in every way to provide the money. Every mail carrier should be a solicitor for postal savings. Every county postmaster and every rural mail carrier should be boosting savings and selling postal savings stamps. Millions of dollars would be taken out of teapots and stockings and thousands of men, women and children would start to save who never did so before. Canada is now the only country that has not a system of rural credit adapted to the peculiar needs and there will not be a great speeding up of agricultural production until it has. I hope parliament will provide it this year.

Except for the revolt of the farmers and grain growers, made evident by the deputation to Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright in February, 1909, and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the grain-growing provinces in the summer of 1910, the merging of these scores of industrial undertakings was the most prominent feature in tariff history from the revision of 1907 to the withdrawal of the iron and steel bounties at the end of 1910. It is not possible here, nor is it necessary, to take note of all these industrial mergers. Only the mergers of industrial undertakings which have tariff protection will be given any attention, and that chiefly for the purpose of showing the measure of protection that is afforded by the tariff to these aggregations, often organized with a view to control of a market from which for 30 years it has been the aim of the Conservative and Liberal Governments to exclude all but Canadian manufacturers.—Edward Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada."

When You Build a House

Laying Out the Excavation---Basement Wall Construction---Details of Carpenter Work

The purpose of this article is to give a few simple pointers on housebuilding.

In selecting a site, remember that water runs down hill. If the house can be located where the water from rains and melting snow will drain away naturally there will be less mud around it. This may save scrubbing the kitchen floor several thousand times during the lifetime of a housekeeper. But do not locate the house too far from the barn for the purpose of getting it on a few inches higher ground. Every unnecessary foot between the buildings wastes steps and time. Suppose the house and barn are 100 feet further apart than sanitary conditions warrant and members of the family make 10 round trips a day between them. That means unnecessary walking of 2,000 feet per day, 138 miles per year or nearly 7,000 miles in 50 years, supposing that is the life of the house. People on farms don't need the exercise. It will pay to grade the earth up around the house for a foot or two rather than to place it too far from the barn. Place the buildings so that the prevailing wind in summer will not blow from the barn to the house. Stable odors are alright in the barn. They are out of place in the parlor.

Begin laying out for the excavation by stretching a chalk line or piece of binder twine exactly where the front wall will come to. Make this parallel with the road allowance. Then stretch another line where one of the side walls will come to. Have the lines longer than the walls of the house in each case so that the crossed lines will come at the corner of the proposed building and the stakes holding will be away from the excavation. Use good stout stakes. Drive them in firmly when they are properly located in case the excavation or foundation has to be lined up again. To square the corners measure from the place where the two lines cross, six feet on one and eight feet on the other. When the corner measures 10 feet across from these two points the lines are running at right angles, the lines for the other sides of the house, including projections, can be located by measurement.

The sides of an excavation in ordinary prairie clay will stand for some time. They can, therefore, be used for building the foundation wall against, in case concrete is used. There is no settling of soil afterwards when it is undisturbed. It pays to excavate with team and scraper as much as possible, but where the walls will stand as described above it is best to do considerable trimming around the sides with the shovel. Do not make the common mistake of digging the cellar too deep.

Building a Concrete Basement Wall

The method of putting in the forms for building a concrete basement wall is shown in Fig. 1 in cross section. Note how the concrete is built against the soil. A shallow trench about 16 to 18 inches wide, carefully cleaned out and filled up to about eight inches deep with concrete will form a suitable foundation, where drainage is not required, for a frame house. For the inside form 2 x 4 studdings set at 24 inch centres are used. Be sure and cut these the exact length they will be required for use in partitions afterward. Cutting studding splattered with concrete soon plays hob with a hand-saw. Plates 2 x 4 are nailed to the top and bottom of these and the whole is raised to position. It is held in place by the stakes and braces as shown. A few scantling placed right across the excavation from one form to another will help to prevent the concrete from forcing the forms inward. You can't have them braced too firmly. If the wall is, say ten inches thick, have the inside studding placed 11 inches in from the outside of the proposed basement wall to allow for the concrete and one ply of inch lumber. If the original stakes are still standing the lines may be stretched again and the form placed by them. Line this

form up with inch lumber to a few inches higher than the wall will be. This lumber will afterwards be used for rough flooring or sheathing the roof.

The outer form is then placed in position, as shown. The top may be secured the proper distance apart with cleats. The bottom is kept from spreading out by wires around the studding. Short strips cut 10 inches long may be placed in temporarily and the wire twisted until these are held in place by the strain. They are removed when the concrete gets that high. The wires are built into the wall and cut off flush after the forms are removed. The bracing is all on the inside leaving the outside free for working in the concrete.

Mixing Concrete

The proportions of cement and gravel used depends upon the nature of the gravel, but the following can be taken for a guide: 5 parts coarse gravel over one quarter inch and under 2 inches; 2 1/2 to 3 parts sand under one quarter inch; one part cement. This takes about a bag of cement to 6 cubic feet of wall. Mix thoroughly the cement, sand and gravel dry and then add water enough so that when you squeeze a handful of the cement it will "stand up" and show moisture on the outside. This needs to be tamped in the form until the water shows on the top. Thorough tamping strengthens the concrete. Of course, sloppy concrete can be used but I prefer moist concrete well tamped. Tamping is what tests the strength of our forms and the bracing. Watch to see that there is no give anywhere. If the form gives you are in for trouble. Seven feet clear from the cellar floor to the bottom of the first floor joist is about right.

The wall plate, made of straight, strong 2 x 4 scantling, is imbedded in the wall at the top on the outside. This is the beginning of the frame work and must be perfectly straight and level or it may throw the whole building out. The mud sill, a beam supported at the ends by the wall and in one or two other places by posts should be level with the top of this bed plate or crowned a little in the middle to allow for settling.

On the left Figs. 2 to 5 show sections of the side wall of a house from foundation to roof. Fig. 2 represents a T-shaped foundation used when wall is not built against the earth side of the excavation. A section of the cellar floor is shown. This should be at least three inches thick. Fig. 3 shows a section of the wall at the ground floor. Note the end view of the wall sill imbedded in the concrete. The ends of the joist must be cut square so that they will line up from the edge of the wall sill.

The bottom plate of the outer wall rests on the rough floor. The wall is sheathed both inside and out with shiplap, that on the outside beginning about half an inch or so below the wall plate, nailed to this and

the ends of the joist and then on up the studding. The beam filling between the ends of the joist stops all the cracks. This should be done very carefully or a lot of cold air will leak through. The outside shiplap is covered with two-ply building paper, the inner white and the outer tar paper. In place of the paper, sheathing felt may be used. Fig. 3 also shows how the baseboard and drip cap are nailed in place and how lap or novelty siding is then carried up. The shiplap lining on the inside of the studs is covered with two-ply building paper held in place with lath strapping running up and down at 16 inch centres. On this strap the lath are nailed. The figure also shows the finished flooring, under which one or two-ply building paper is laid. The plaster, baseboard and the quarter round in the corner completes the construction at this point.

A section at the first floor or ceiling joist is shown in Fig. 4. The gains in the studding, which take the 1 x 4 ribbon, are framed in before the studding are nailed in position. The ribbon also keeps the studding at 16 or 24 inch centres as the case may be. The various features of the construction at this point are shown in the cut.

Fig. 5 shows the construction where the

roof rests on the wall of the building. In this case the ceiling joist are carried out the width of the eave and support the rafters. The outside finish at this point is shown in detail. The frieze board is nailed in place and the siding finishes up to it. The soffit is of V-joint nailed on the under side of the projecting ceiling joist, a bed mould being used in the corner. The fascia is nailed on the end of the ceiling joist. It supports the eave trough and should project down about three-quarters of an inch below the soffit. The shingles should lie snugly on the upper outside corner of the fascia. A layer of white building paper covered with a layer of tar paper is laid on the sheathing under the shingles.

Another form of roof construction is shown in Fig. 6. In this case the angle of the roof shows in the upper room. The collar ties are of 2 x 4 nailed on the side of the rafters. In this case the heels of the rafters are trimmed off to two inches in depth as shown. The soffit consists of a board nailed with a bevelled edge to fit snugly against the fascia and nailed on the underside of the rafter heels.

Trimming the Openings

The manner in which the openings for windows are trimmed is shown in Fig. 7. Where two-light windows are used the opening should be trimmed seven inches wider than the width of the glass to allow for the sash, the window frame and some play for plumbing the frame. In depth, the openings should be the depth of the two lights, plus nine inches to allow for the sash and top and bottom of the window frame. Both head and sill should be double and also the side trimmers so that when the inside finish is put on there will be something to take the nails.

In cutting the studs it is necessary, of course, to make an allowance for the space taken up by the top and bottom trimmers. As the scantling commonly used is dressed on one side it is less than two inches in thickness. A double trimmer will take up about 3 1/2 inches so that seven inches must be allowed for the head and sill in marking the studs for cutting. From where the bottom cut is made to the top of the finished window stool is about seven inches. If therefore the cut is made two feet from the rough floor the window will finish about 2 ft. 6 ins. from the finished floor. Some difficulty may be experienced by the amateur in making these cuts. It is best to tack a strip which will reach across several studs to hold everything in place. Put

a square line on both the edge and side of the stud and cut to the line so that when the stud is sawn off it will be level to take the sill. It is good practice where more than one stud is to be cut to get the height for one by measurement and then use the level in marking the other studs. This insures that the sills will be level and may save trouble in levelling the window frame.

When trimming the opening for an outside door make it four inches more than the depth of the door and about three inches in the width clear, to accommodate the door frame and leave play for plumbing. As in the case of the window opening 3 1/2 inches must be allowed at the top for the trimmers. It is well not to trust entirely to the spikes in the ends of the trimmers to take

the weight of the building above. In case the

Continued on page 24

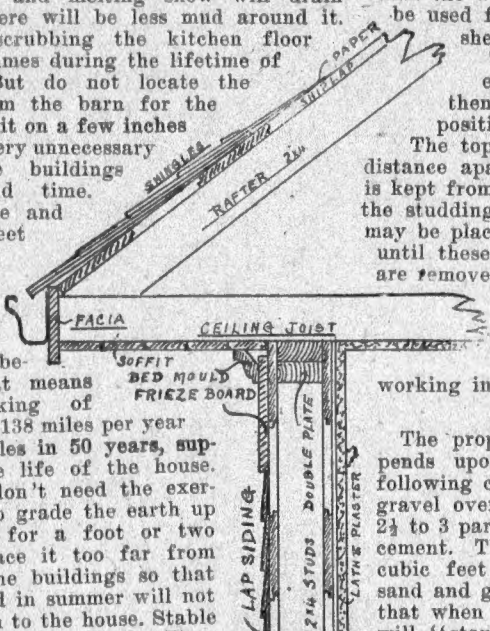


Fig. 5

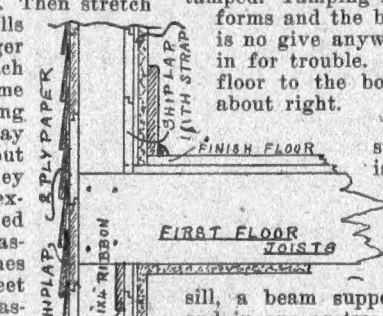


Fig. 4

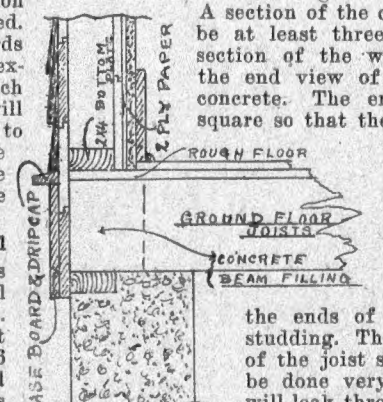


Fig. 3

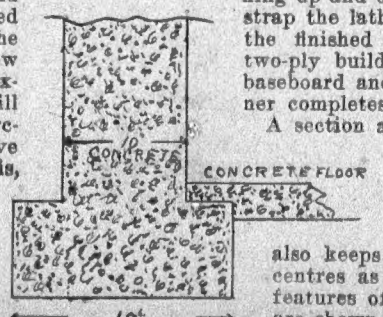


Fig. 2

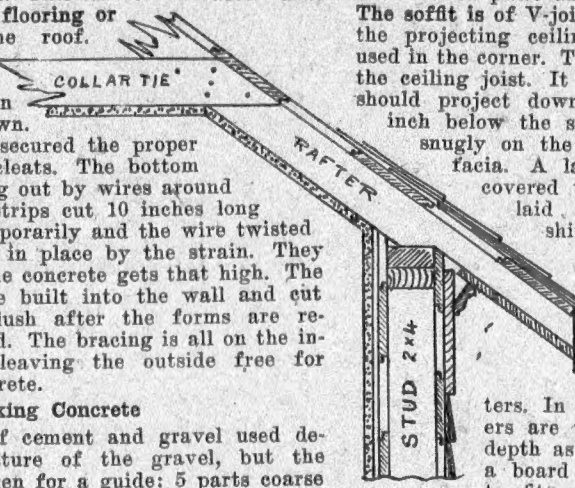


Fig. 6

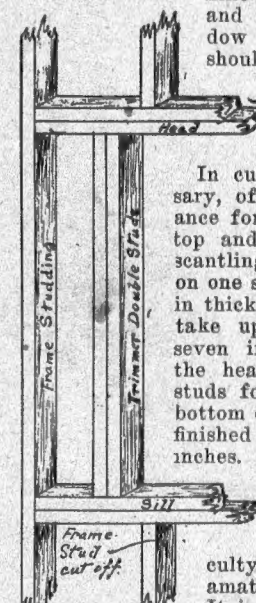


Fig. 7

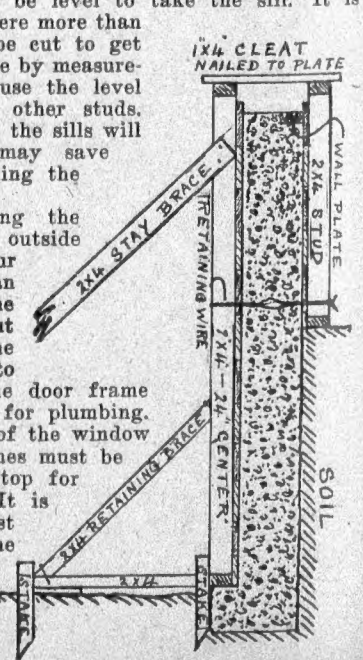


Fig. 1

A World's Fair for Farmers

Development of the International Farm Congress and the International Soil Products Exposition

During the latter part of the 19th Century it was noted that certain farmers located in the Great American Desert or Great Plains region were producing good crops on irrigated or dry land practically every year. Many of these had been making a success of grain growing every year for a decade or more, while their neighbors could only grow crops in wet seasons. This gave rise to the idea that there must be a system of agriculture that would make farming in regions of limited rainfall reasonably sure of results and that successful farmers had found the right method.

The state and federal experiment stations had also been working on dry land investigations. All were working separately and no adequate facilities for comparing notes or discussing common problems were available. Realizing this, Governor McDonald, of Colorado, was prevailed upon to issue a call to the various experiment stations and successful farmers throughout this region to meet in Denver in January, 1907.

An organization was effected which was known as the Transmississippi Dry Farming Congress. The next meeting was held in Salt Lake City, Utah. At this meeting the name was changed to International Dry Farming Congress so that it could include farmers and experimenters from countries other than United States where the rainfall was limited. Representatives were secured from Canada, Central American countries, South Africa, India, China, and Russia. At the congress meetings discussions took place on various subjects, the earlier meetings being confined largely to the development of the science or system of agriculture known as "dry farming." This was defined as the art of science of soil tillage, calculated to cause a maximum amount of precipitation to enter the soil and to conserve it until needed by the growing crops. While different localities and different soils required certain modifications in methods, the general principles were the same, also the development and selection of crops suitable for a limited amount of rainfall. As a means of adding interest to the farming congress the idea was conceived by having an exhibit of products growing under these semi-arid conditions. This was the beginning of the International Soil Products Exposition.

The congress and exposition since 1907 has been held at the following places: Salt Lake City, Utah; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Billings, Montana; Spokane, Washington; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Wichita, Kansas; Denver, Colorado; El Paso, Texas, and Peoria, Illinois.

Outline of Organization

The International Farm Congress is a voluntary membership organization. It is incorporated. Any farmer, or any person interested in the cause of agriculture, may belong. The annual membership fee is one dollar; life membership, \$20.

The congress is not an institution for profit. It aspires only to be self-sustaining financially, and its entire resources are devoted to the development of a better agriculture, the improvement of rural conditions, and the protection and advancement of the farmer's interests in every particular. No commercial interest can ever use the congress for private gain. No land exploitation scheme can secure the assistance of the congress.

Permanent offices are maintained, and the work of the congress is kept up throughout the year. The proceedings of the annual session are published in book form, each volume constituting a valuable addition to the agricultural literature of the times. A monthly magazine is published, known as The Agricultural Review. This is the official bulletin of the congress, carrying a report of its activities, and also reviewing the work of the various agricultural colleges, experiment stations and other similar institutions. This magazine is a

By Prof. T. J. Harrison
Manitoba Agricultural College

constant source of information on practical and scientific agricultural and allied problems. It is sent regularly to all members in good standing. A lecture bureau is maintained, and the congress through this medium is usually able to furnish speakers, lecturers and organizers for all occasions falling within its scope of endeavor.

The annual congress sessions usually occupy four days and evenings, the program being composed of the very best talent that can be secured. Practical farmers take a prominent part, and altogether these sessions mark the acme of agricultural achievement. Educational, economic, country life and livestock topics also receive careful and liberal attention. The annual sessions, and the columns of the Review are open for discussion of proper topics.

In addition to the regular membership, delegates to the annual congress sessions are appointed from every locality interested in the work of the organization.

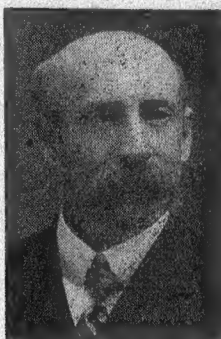
Manitoba's Participation in the Exposition

Previous to 1917 an official representative had been sent from Manitoba to the congress, but never before had Manitoba participated to as great an extent as last year. In the latter part of July the Manitoba department of agriculture instructed the writer to collect individual exhibits and enter them in the various classes at Peoria. Mr. S. Lacombe, of Birtle, who had been successful up to that time in producing the best sample of wheat in the province, was also asked to prepare an individual farmer's exhibit. The Superintendent of the Immigration and Colonization branch, who was seeking immigration from the state of Illinois, planned to put on a large provincial exhibit to advertise the province. While the three men worked individually

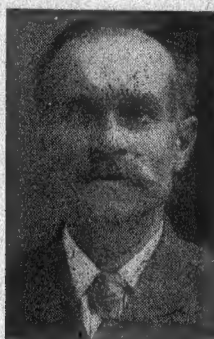
on their own portion of the exhibit, they all co-operated when it came to shipping and putting up the exhibits. Many interesting incidents might be cited in regard to the fair, which would be of great interest to any farmer or business man in Manitoba, and he would be repaid both in education and enthusiasm for the West by making a visit to one of these international fairs.

Manitoba's Plan for Next Year

The department of agriculture of Manitoba is anxious to carry on the work started last season and believes that it will be one means of helping increased production in the West, because the competition will always influence a man to his best efforts. It is desired to have competition in individual classes by farmers from all over the province. If they have an exceptionally good sample of grain, sheaf of fodder or roots, or vegetables, they should get in communication with S. T. Newton, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. It is also the intention to put on a provincial exhibit. A committee has been formed to look after this work, and they are desirous of obtaining the assistance of every farmer and vegetable grower in the province. If each individual farmer in Manitoba will feel the responsibility of advertising his province and undertake to supply us with the best of some one crop there is no doubt but that the little "postage stamp province" can carry off the honors from the states in the south.



Seager Wheeler
Rosthern, Sask.



Nick Taitinger
Claresholm, Alta.



W. D. Lang
Indian Head, Sask.



Samuel Lacombe
Birtle, Man.

Some of the Men who have Won Honors for Canada at the International Soil Products Exposition

The Soil Products Exposition

The International Soil Products Exposition is held in conjunction with and under the auspices of the congress. Ten years of ever-increasing success have clearly demonstrated that this is the greatest exposition of soil products in the world. Here are annually displayed the results of modern, scientific, up-to-date farming from twenty states, and from many nations and provinces. Here are to be found those object lessons which exert such a tremendous influence toward a better agriculture. The results of the research work of national and state experiment stations are here displayed in concrete form. Delegates from a majority of the American states, from all the Canadian provinces, and from 20 other countries are always present, to study the exhibits in all lines.

This exposition is thoroughly standardized, and is recognized by states, nations, countries, districts, and by the foremost manufacturing and industrial concerns of the world. The latest and most improved farm implements and machinery are displayed and demonstrated at this exposition. Progressive farmers can well afford to, and do, travel hundreds of miles to attend, as they are thereby enabled to keep fully abreast of all development affecting agriculture and allied industries. Premiums, medals and diplomas are awarded on all classes of exhibits. The congress compiles and publishes results of experimental and research work; not only its own, but the best that is accomplished by government, state and other stations, and by individuals.

CORN A SUBSTITUTE FOR SUMMERFALLOW

The experimental work at Brandon Experimental Farm, as well as the practical experience of many Manitoba farmers, has shown that fodder corn can be made to take the place of summerfallow with good success. In 1917, a season of extreme drought, a field of wheat on corn land at Brandon yielded 28 bushels per acre, a field on summerfallow nearby yielded 21 1-3 bushels per acre. In 1915, the corresponding fields in the same rotations yielded 40 bushels per acre on corn land and 32 bushels per acre on summerfallow. These are not exceptional cases but are quite the usual result obtained.

Not only is the yield of wheat maintained or even increased by the substitution of corn, but the cost of production is greatly decreased. The corn fodder pays for the use of the land and for the work applied during the year of summertillage. When wheat is grown on summerfallow the interest on the value of the land for an idle year and the cost of the work of summerfallowing should be counted in determining the cost of production. But when corn is used, the corn fodder pays for these costs and the following wheat crop has only the costs of its own year of growth to pay for. In this way the cost per bushel of growing wheat after corn is found to be from one-half to two-thirds what it is on summerfallow.



Improving Seed Grain by Hand Selection. Seager Wheeler at Work on his Farm at Rosthern, Sask.

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Sap-Time

By Elisabeth Woodbridge
(In the Outlook)

It was a little tree-toad that began it. In a careless moment he had come down to the bench that connects the big maple tree with the old locust stump, and when I went out at dusk to wait for Jonathan, there he sat in plain sight. A few experimental pokes sent him back to the tree, and I studied him there, marveling at the way he assimilated with its bark. As Jonathan came across the grass I called softly, and pointed to the tree.

"Well?" he said.

"Don't you see?"

"No. What?"

"Look—I thought you had eyes!"

"Oh, what a little beauty!"

"And isn't his back just like bark and lichens? And what are those things in the tree beside him?"

"Plugs, I suppose."

"Plugs?"

"Yes. After tapping. Uncle Ben used to tap these trees, I believe."

"You mean for sap? Maple syrup?"

"Yes."

"Jonathan! I didn't know these were sugar maples."

"Oh, yes. These on the road."

"The whole row? Why, there are ten or fifteen of them! And you never told me!"

"I thought you knew."

"Knew! I don't know anything—I should think you'd know that, by this time. Do you suppose, if I had known, I should have let all these years go by—oh, dear—think of all the fun we've missed! And syrup!"

"You'd have to come up in February."

"Well, then, I'll come in February. Who's afraid of February?"

"All right. Try it next year."

I did. But not in February. Things happened, as things do, and it was early April before I got to the farm. But it had been a wintry March, and the farmers told me that the sap had not been running except for a few days in a February thaw. Anyway, it was worth trying.

Jonathan could not come with me. He was to join me later. But Hiram found a bundle of elder spouts in the attic, and with these and an auger we went out along the snowy, muddy road. The hole was bored—a pair of them—in the first tree, and the spouts driven in. I knelt, watching—in fact, peering up the spout-hole to see what might happen. Suddenly a drop, dim with sawdust, appeared—gathered, hesitated, then ran down gayly and leapt off the end.

"Look! Hiram! It's running!" I called.

Hiram, boring the next tree, made no response. He evidently expected it to run. Jonathan would have acted just like that, too, I felt sure. Is it a masculine quality, I wonder, to be unmoved when the theoretically expected becomes actual? Or is it that some temperaments have naturally a certain large confidence in the sway of law, and refuse to wonder at its individual workings? To me the individual workings give an ever fresh thrill because they bring a new realization of the mighty powers behind them. It seems to depend on which end you begin at.

But though the little drops thrilled me, I was not beyond setting a pail

underneath to catch them. And as Hiram went on boring I followed with my pails. Pails, did I say? Pails by courtesy. There were, indeed, a few real pails—berry-pails, lard-pails, and water-pails—but for the most part the sap fell into pitchers, or tin saucepans, stew-kettles of aluminum or agate ware, blue and gray and white and mottled, or big yellow earthenware bowls. It was a strange collection of receptacles that lined the roadside when we had finished our progress. As I looked along the row, I laughed, and even Hiram smiled.

But what next? Every utensil in the house was out here, sitting in the road. There was nothing left but the wash-boiler. Now, I had heard tales of amateur syrup-boilings, and I felt that the wash-boiler would not do. Besides, I meant to work outdoors—no kitchen stove for me! I must have a pan,



Capt. H. Strachan, V.C., M.C., the First Victoria Cross Hero to Return to Western Canada. He is being welcomed and congratulated by Major-General John Hughes, G.O.C., Military District No. 10, and Lieut-Col. Grassie, A.A.G. He had charge of a trainload of 900 returned soldiers which reached Winnipeg, March 20, and had just stepped from the train when the picture was snapped. He won the V.C. by leading a squadron of the famous 84th Fort Garry Horse into action at Cambrai, where this little band of horsemen penetrated the German lines to a depth of 8 or 10 miles and literally had to hack their way back through thousands of foemen. He is on furlough after being wounded.

a big, flat pan. I flew to the telephone, and called up the village plumber, three miles away. Could he build me a pan? Oh, say, two feet by three feet, and five inches high—yes, right away. Yes, Hiram would call for it in the afternoon.

I felt better. And now for a fireplace! Oh, Jonathan! Why did you have to be away! For Jonathan loves a stone and knows how to put stones together, as witness the stone "Eyrie" and the stile in the lane. However, there Jonathan wasn't. So I went out into the swampy orchard behind the house and looked about—no lack of stones, at any rate. I began to collect material, and Hiram, seeing my purpose, helped with the big stones. Somehow

my fireplace got made—two side walls, one end wall, the other end left open for stoking. It was not as pretty as if Jonathan had done it, but "twas enough, 'twould serve." I collected firewood, and there I was ready for my pan, and the afternoon was yet young, and the sap was drip-drip-dripping from all the spouts. I could begin to boil next day. I felt that I was being borne along on the providential wave that so often floats the inexperienced to success.

That night I emptied all my vessels into the boiler and set them out once more. A neighbor drove by and pulled up to comment benevolently on my work.

"Will it run to-night?" I asked him.

"No—no—'twon't run to-night. Too cold. 'Twon't run any to-night. You can sleep all right."

This was pleasant to hear. There was a moon, to be sure, but it was growing colder, and at the idea of crawling along that road in the middle of the night even my enthusiasm shivered a little.

So I made my rounds at nine, in the white moonlight, and went to sleep.

I was awakened the next morning to a consciousness of flooding sunshine and Hiram's voice outside my window.

"Got anything I can empty sap into? I've got everything all filled up."

"Sap! Why, it isn't running yet, is it?"

"Pails were flowing over when I came out."

"Flowing over! They said the sap wouldn't run last night."

"I guess there don't nobody know when sap'll run and when it won't," said Hiram peacefully, as he tramped off to the barn.

In a few minutes I was outdoors. Sure enough, Hiram had everything full—old boilers, feed-pails, water-pails. But we found some three-gallon milk cans and used them. A farm is like a city. There are always things enough in it for all purposes. It is only a question of using its resources.

Then, in the clear April sunshine, I went out and surveyed the row of maples. How they did drip! Some of them almost ran. I felt as if I had turned on the faucets of the universe and didn't know how to turn them off again.

However, there was my new pan. I set it over my oven walls and began to pour in sap. Hiram helped me. He seemed to think he needed his feed-pails. We poured in sap and we poured in sap. Never did I see anything hold so much as that pan. Even Hiram was stirred out of his usual calm to remark, "It beat all, how much that holds." Of course Jonathan would have had its capacity all calculated the day before, by my methods are empirical, and so I was surprised as well as pleased when all my receptacles emptied themselves into its shallow breadths and still there was a good inch to allow for boiling up. Yes, Providence—my exclusive little fool's Providence—was with me. The pan, and the oven, were a success, and when Jonathan came that night I led him out with unconcealed pride and showed him the pan—now a heaving, frothing mass of sap—about-to-be-syrup, sending clouds of

Continued on Page 44



Members of the Manitoba Legislature Visiting Tuxedo Park Convalescent Home. Members of the Hospital Staff are also Shown in the Illustration.

PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Grain Growers of Portage district got together on the morning of Friday, March 22, in their semi-annual district convention. The opening session was largely occupied with registration, arrangement of details for the general session and reports from local branches. Edwin Branch reported the most successful season they have ever had. A series of debates had added much to the interest of their winter meetings. Bagot reported a Women's Section with 24 members and an average attendance of 12. Elm Bank reported co-operative buying to the amount of \$7,000 during the year among a membership of 34. Through their efforts a new branch had been organized including the communities of Elie and St. Eustache. Oakville reported a Women's Section of 35 members and encouraging activity in patriotic work. The district generally is in a fairly satisfactory working condition.

In the afternoon session Jas. Barrett, of Bagot, reported a visit to the Saskatchewan convention. He was struck with the large number of young men from 20 to 30 years of age in their convention who had mastered the art of speaking not only intelligently and intelligible but with energy and effectiveness. This is the hope of the movement that our young people may be led to recognize that the movement is their affair in which they can take a real interest and exercise real influence. He was impressed with the completeness of their organization. The comparatively intricate machine of their convention with two distinct sections and many committees seemed to be perfectly arranged and the various sectional and committee meetings came off like clock-work. While Saskatchewan had been admirably organized Mr. Barrett did not feel in any degree ashamed of our organization in this province.

The School and the Community

The next paper dealt with rural rate-payers from a teacher's view point and was given by Miss Annie Hutchinson, of Beaver. Miss Hutchinson's paper dealt with the necessity for increasing co-operation between the school and the home, between teacher and trustees and among all those who are interested in the promotion of community well-being. She urged the necessity of the community, practically concerning itself with the well-being and progress of the school, suggesting that trustees, farmers, fathers and mothers should visit the school and by their presence, by friendly suggestions and by occasional talks on topics with which they have practical acquaintance encourage and assist the teachers in their work. An animated discussion followed this paper and from all quarters emphasis laid upon the school being included in a very practical way in the circle of the community's interests and activities.

Successful Co-operative Trading

Co-operation was the topic of a very interesting address given by D. G. McKenzie, of Forrest. He outlined the work being done in their branch at that point along the line of co-operative merchandising, showing that with a membership of 109 they had had a turnover in the past year of \$33,000, with an estimated saving in actual cash to the community of at least \$3,000. In their work everything is financed through the bank, where they carry a \$3,000 line of credit secured by 100 members, each signing a \$30 demand note which is held by the local secretary as collateral security. When the question of deciding between establishing a co-operative store or continuing with the method above mentioned, the decision was against establishing the store. Meetings are held regularly on the second Thursday of every month, at which if it is desired to secure a car-load of any commodity the individual orders are booked. The secretary is paid \$3.00 a day for his time in unloading, and a sufficient margin is charged to cover the cost of handling. They hold that a local merchant is a necessity and that he must be given a living. The help of the ladies at Forrest has been very manifest. They have credited the sentiment in the community that if one is not a Grain

Grower he is not what he ought to be.

Mr. McKenzie's address was followed with close interest and recognized as being a masterpiece of concise and lucid statement and a valuable contribution to general knowledge on the practical subject of co-operation.

Local and general organization was discussed in brief addresses by the president, C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, and by the secretary of the provincial organization, and the last address of the afternoon session was given by Miss Mary P. McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide. Her topic was "The Homemakers' place in our Organization" and her address was listened to with close attention. She dealt with the necessities for organization of women's work, the ideals they have in view and the position already attained in women's organizations in Western Canada. Miss McCallum is an earnest and enthusiastic advocate of women being given their true place of co-operative service with men in the community and is always able to inspire her audiences with her own high conception of what may be accomplished if the organization of women's work is undertaken with earnestness and intelligence.

Community Life

The evening session was opened by an address from the mayor of the city, who emphasized the patriotic responsibilities resting upon us in these days of national testing. He was followed by R. A. Hoey, of Dugald, Man., who spoke on community life and the necessity of undertaking the tasks of social economic reconstruction with energy and intelligence. He expressed the view that no organization was better fitted to contribute to this end than the Grain Growers. None was more representative or less sectional and if it can, by its influence, gradually eliminate the waste and the competition of our present system and unite our people not to crush existing institutions, but to consolidate the affairs of the community for the general good it will be of inestimable advantage. Many phases of our life were under such reconstruction. Not only distribution of commodities and social life, but insurance and banking need to be influenced toward the elimination of meaningless competition. This is the psychological moment and the responsibility is ours.

The closing addresses of the convention were given by Rev. J. W. Churchill who spoke on the challenge of the present world crises and W. R. Wood who dealt with the community service which may be rendered by the Grain Growers' movement and the ideals toward which it is moving.

SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION

Perhaps one of the most successful conventions ever held in the Springfield district was held in Dugald on Thursday, March 14. The attendance at the afternoon session was made up chiefly of young men to whom a special invitation had been sent. W. J. Wilson, president of the district, presided and addresses were given by Dr. Bland, J. C. McDermott, and Bruce Eddie. A period for discussion was allowed after each address and not during the entire session was there an uninteresting moment.

Refreshments were served by the ladies at the close of the afternoon session, and Dr. Bland kindly consented to conduct a question drawer immediately afterwards, much to the delight and satisfaction of all present.

The evening session was held in the Methodist church. R. A. Hoey, district director, presided. There was not a vacant seat in the building when Dr. Bland began his address, "Canada after the War," which was the chief feature of the evening's proceedings. The speaker was in one of his happiest moods and for an hour and a half kept the mind of his audience riveted on

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. R. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom

progressive and stimulating truths.

Springfield district has now three co-operative stores, one of these having been recently organized in an exclusively foreign-speaking section of the district. We see no reason why this co-operative trading movement, together with community club work and church union, should not become a distinctive feature of our Western life. Let us lead the world in something that is really practical and progressive.—R.A.H.

WOMEN'S SECTIONS

Several Women's Sections of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have been formed since the annual convention recently held in Brandon. There is room and need for at least 200 more sections before another annual convention comes round. Miss Amy J. Roe, secretary of the provincial Women's Sections, whose office is at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, is prepared to give any information and assistance regarding sections, or the place of women in the association. Those members of the association who have the best interests of the association at heart are asked to co-operate with Miss Roe in enlisting the farm women in the association, through Women's Sections wherever possible, but in any case in the general association. If there is a willingness and desire on the part of five women in the community to form a Women's Section communicate immediately with Miss Roe. Full instructions will be forwarded by her and where possible an organizer will be sent.

SWAN LAKE SOCIAL MEETING

Swan Lake Grain Growers gathered men, women and children from town and country together in a social way on the evening of Friday, March 15, in the town hall. After an enjoyable program of literary and musical numbers had been given, the meeting was addressed by J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, the vice-president of the provincial association. Mr. Brown expressed his pleasure at the large gathering and especially at the presence of the women, who in this age are more than ever going hand and hand with the men in their pursuits of economic justice and the all round square deal. He instanced some of the advantages secured by the farmers' organization in the past and dwelt upon the necessity of pursuing their endeavors in united strength till other things urgently needed for public well-being are attained. He commended co-operative buying as a means of improving conditions, making it clear that the Grain Growers have no enmity to the local retailer, but only desire that the distribution of commodities shall be conducted economically and justly.

A light lunch was then served and a profitable evening brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

TREHERNE RESOLUTION

At a recent meeting of the Treherne local association the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That in view of the fact that a very serious strike among the coal miners of Western Canada took place during the summer of 1917, and also another during the present winter, 1918 (namely the Drumheller strike), we realizing how great a loss it means each day that these mines are not being operated, as the life, comfort and prosperity of the people of Canada to a large extent is dependent on this supply of fuel. Also these strikes, by holding up Canada are indirectly working out to the disadvantage of Britain and her Allies in carrying on this great war, which may be the main object why these strikes are brought about, as we are led to believe that a very large percentage of

the mine workers are of the same nationality of and in sympathy with our enemies. We therefore, would urge the Dominion Government to take some action to prevent a recurrence of these disturbances during war times.

THE MACDONALD DRIVE

Under the splendid generalship of the district director the advance in Macdonald continues. Successful organization meetings were held on February 21 and 22, at Tobacco Creek and Altamont. They were addressed by Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, and Peter Wright, of Myrtle, and with such good effect that branches have been organized at each place which give promise of developing into strong and effective associations. At Tobacco Creek, W. Gilbert Weir was elected president and Frank L. Brown, Rosebank, P.O., secretary; and at Altamont, Geo. A. Crampton was elected president and F. Wagner, Altamont, P.O., secretary. Macdonald district is making a splendid bid for the position of banner district in the province. Now it is "up to" the others.

NORTH STAR RALLY

The North Star branch is only a small unit of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, with only 28 paid-up members for last year, but it is big enough to realize the importance of the movement and its own local responsibility, and in order to raise some money and give everybody in the vicinity an opportunity of seeing for themselves what it is doing a big rally was arranged for the evening of February 28. A fine program was prepared by the committee consisting of an address by Magnus Peterson, the president of the association, on what the United Grain Growers had accomplished and what this branch had done during the past year. There were also songs and recitations and an address by H. Danielson, and in addition to this the committee got a motion picture man to come up with his machine. The machine was placed upon the platform in the hall and the screen hung above the front door, this worked out as well as in any theatre in Winnipeg. The pictures being very good everybody enjoyed them immensely.

The supper consisting of cakes, sandwiches and coffee was prepared by the energetic ladies of the community. The weather was quite favorable and over 100 people turned out. The program lasted well up to one o'clock a.m., but no one was tired and only the older people went home then. Their departure just provided room for dancing which was enjoyed for several hours. Altogether this affair was a big success and quite a nice sum of money was realized, the admission being only 25 cents, the net proceeds were \$28, so the North Star branch is well prepared for the year's work.

The annual meeting of the North Star local association, held on March 19, elected the following officers for the year: President, Magnus Peterson; vice-president, J. A. Johanson; secretary, G. F. Thordarson; directors, B. Thompson, John Valdimarson, Barney Ingimundson, Wm. Peterson, Peter Jacobson, J. A. Johanson; auditors, D. Valdimarson and B. Eggolfson.

The North Star branch is very much alive and expects to continue so.

The merger, as distinct from the combine and the gentlemen's agreement, was almost unknown in Canada before 1907. It is a new development in tariff, industrial and financial economy, which began just as soon as promoters realized that at the revision of 1907 more protection was given to many industries, and that for a few years to come, at any rate, the privileged interests of the new Feudalism were in little danger at Ottawa.—Edward Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada."

OF INTEREST TO SECRETARIES

One of our local secretaries, who has been secretary of his association since its formation in 1915, has just written the Central secretary on a point which will be of great interest to other local secretaries in our association. He gives a number of the duties expected of him, and asks what is the opinion of the association with regard to the payment of secretaries. He goes on to say that he does not wish to appear mercenary, but on the contrary is very anxious to support the cause in every way. He is practically alone on the farm, and does not know whether the members ought to expect him to write out a number of invitations to a whist drive and to carry out similar duties without any pay. He wishes to know whether it would be right to ask for a salary, and if so, what is the usual price. He thinks that \$25 a year would be a reasonable amount for this work. In reply to this letter the Central secretary writes as follows:—

Replying to your letter of the 16 inst. I have to state that there is no regular practice or established rule with regard to remunerating local secretaries. I think that most locals do pay their secretary something, but the amount of remuneration must depend very largely upon the extent of the activities of the local. The amount which you suggest certainly does not appear unreasonable, but this is a matter which is entirely in the hands of the local itself, and I would not care to express an opinion except to state that the whole Grain Growers' movement in this western country has been built up very largely on voluntary effort by men who have been moved rather by their desire to better conditions than by any thought of personal gain. Yet on the other hand I do not believe that it makes for the best permanent interest of our people that they should be encouraged to take service without paying for it. The true spirit of co-operation demands just as fully that we must pay for what we get as it demands that we shall refuse to pay for what we do not get.—J. B. Musselman.

STATEMENT RE LABOR PROBLEM

The following resolution was recently adopted by the Vidora G.G.A. and forwarded for publication:—

"Whereas, the labor problem in agricultural districts is already acute, so that in many localities the question as to whether it will be possible to plant the acreage already prepared is of nearer import than that of increasing production, but further, since this condition will steadily become more serious, in that two or three men are required in harvest to take care of the same acreage that one man can handle in seeding;

"Believing that the agricultural communities have already furnished recruits on a basis of population far in excess of the urban districts, and believing further, what has been repeatedly expressed by the leading men in all the allied nations, that the greatest need for the successful prosecution of the war is an ample and ever increasing supply of foodstuffs, which supply will be materially reduced if the labor supply be further depleted.

"It would appear to be a measure of national importance that any further call on man power be inoperative in agricultural districts, until those in authority are fully in touch with these conditions. Further be it understood that this is in no sense meant for a criticism of the policy of conscription, or as an utterance lacking in patriotism or loyalty. Rather indeed is it evidence of our anxiety to do to the utmost our allotted part for the furtherance of the aims of our country and her Allies, and we should welcome a visit of investigation from a representative of the government who could familiarize himself at first hand with the state of things indicated.

"LEWIS JOHN HARVEY,
"Vidora G.G.A." "Sec.-Treas.

INSURANCE AGENTS TO ASSIST

At a convention of the agents of one of our large life insurance companies, held in the King George Hotel, Saskatoon, on Friday, March 8, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That, while realising the import-

ance of insurance to the people of this province and the absolute necessity that every man should have the opportunity to protect his family and business interests in this way, believe that during the seeding and harvest of this year, agents of this company should do all in their power to assist the farmers in the community in which they may be placed."

Note.—The above resolution is a good illustration of the attitude of all the best elements of the western public on the question of greater production. The agents are to be commended for their action, and it is to be hoped that all insurance agents will so far as possible follow their example. There are many other classes of people who might emulate the insurance men with great good to the cause.

Why not release all the preachers during the seeding? Society has had sufficient preaching to carry it over a month or two without serious backsliding. Give the preachers an opportunity to help for a while to feed the hungry mouths. It may scarcely be religion but it is Christianity.

Another class that should be released for production is the real estate men. A large percentage of the real estate men are not only not required for any necessary service to the public, but are a positive menace to production, in that they constitute an actual obstacle between the person who desires to sell and the person desiring to purchase. Instance after instance could be cited where these so called real estate agents have been speculators of the lowest order masquerading under the name of "agent." I personally know of one instance where an owner was offering a farm at \$10,000 and the so-called agent endeavoring to sell the same for \$12,960 instead of adding a reasonable agent's commission. Several highly respectable real estate agents were involved in this attempt at what I should call fraud, nor is this by any means an isolated case. The averice of these agents is the cause of that land being prairie still instead of being in shape to raise a few thousand bushels of wheat this year. Such practice should be made punishable by fine and imprisonment and the very common practice of this ilk to secure for personal gain all they possibly can between vendor and purchaser should be preventable under a license system which would permit no one to do business as a real estate agent who ever departs from the straight commission agency business, and which would demand a report of all sales and a disclosure to the vendor and purchaser alike of the commission charged.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

INFANT MORTALITY IN SASK.

The question of infantile mortality, always an immensely important one, has assumed tremendously greater importance the world over since the advent of the great war, with its awful destruction of human lives, and we are entitled, and even called upon, to watch with a jealous eye any and every circumstance which may lead to the unnecessary sacrifice of infant life in this Western land. Whilst doing this, however, we must guard against any tendency to become stampeded by alarmist statements into the belief that matters are worse than they are. On this account we have thought it well to insert the following paragraphs from the Public Service Monthly giving the figures compiled by the commissioner of public health for the province.

At the same time the comparison made with the older countries is hardly fair. England is a densely populated country. The nation is essentially a nation of manufacturers, and its people are town dwellers living and working under conditions essentially different from those on the prairie with its immense breathing space and abundant sunshine, and this great difference ought to tell even more in favor of Saskatchewan than the statistics show. However, we com-

mend these figures to the attention of our members. The article in question is as follows:—

"In an address delivered before the Round Table Club of the First Baptist Church in Regina, Dr. Seymour, commissioner of public health, gave some interesting facts and figures regarding infant mortality in this province. On more than one occasion statements have been made on public platforms and subsequently reported in the press, which would imply that, as compared with other countries, Saskatchewan has been experiencing an abnormally high rate, whereas the very reverse is the case.

"In order that such an erroneous impression may be dissipated the following figures have been compiled, which, while they reveal a death rate high enough to arouse the concern of every well-wisher of the province, compare more than favorably with much older countries.

"Deaths in the province under one year of age during 1916, exclusive of still-births, numbered 1,470. This is a death rate per 100,000 of the population of 105.5, and a death rate per 1,000 births of 76.3. In England and Wales, during the year 1915, the infant mortality rate under one year of age was per 1,000 births, 110, whilst according to press reports, the rate in the United States during 1913, of children under one year of age was, per 1,000 births, 124. From the foregoing figures it can readily be seen that compared with other countries the infant mortality rate in this province is very low. It is 33.7 lower than England and Wales, and 47.7 lower than in the United States.

"The following comparisons in reference to infant mortality in this province in the urban and rural sections, reveal certain facts that people generally have not been recognizing. In the year 1916 there were reported the following number of deaths under five years of age in the several municipalities: Cities, 640; death rate per 1,000 births, 228.5. Towns, 226; death rate per 1,000 births, 150.7. Villages, 239; death rate per 1,000 births, 126. Rural municipalities, 1,138; death rate per 1,000 births, 89.08. So that in spite of the splendid hospital accommodation afforded by the cities, with up-to-date medical attendance and trained nurses available, the infant mortality in the rural parts of this province is 139.42 lower than in the cities.

"During the year 1916, there were 65 deaths reported through child-birth. In the cities there were 11 deaths from this cause, or 10.8 per 100,000 of the population; in the towns 8 deaths, or 14.0 per 100,000; in the villages, 7 deaths or 13.5 per 100,000; in the rural municipalities, 39 deaths, or 7.7 per 100,000. So that as in infant mortality, the lowest death rate from this cause is in the rural municipalities."

SPECIAL STUDY COURSE—A CORRECTION

A statement was made in last week's issue of The Guide to the effect that it was hoped a training course for organizers would be arranged in Regina about the latter end of June. It appears, however, that there has been some little misunderstanding in regard to this matter, as the executive do not see their way clear to sanction such a course just at the present time.

UNA GRAIN GROWERS BAND

Delegates to the recent convention at Regina will have pleasant recollection of the visit of the Una band, which rendered such excellent service, and we have pleasure in presenting on this page a picture of the band, and also an account of its rise and progress.

The Una Band was organized in North Dakota, in the early spring of 1905, by a number of young farm boys. Shortly afterwards 18 of the number fled on homesteads a little east of Willow Bunch Lake, and moved on to them in the year 1907. Naturally their instruments accompanied them,

for who ever heard of an enthusiastic musician leaving his instrument behind unless compelled by force of circumstances to do so. Every opportunity was taken to keep up their practice, and under the zealous leadership of Charles Rosvold, the band soon acquired a noteworthy efficiency, and every year has filled engagements at celebrations of various kinds in the surrounding villages.

In 1914 the directors of the Weyburn fair organized a contest and the Una Band was awarded first prize. During the winter of 1915-16 the band joined with Viceroy and was thus merged with the Viceroy Citizen Band. The band flourished for some time, but from various causes the Viceroy members gradually withdrew, the last of the number being drafted in January last, and leaving the band to join the colors. As the band appeared at Regina, therefore, in February last, every member was a farmer, and all but two were members of the Una local of our association. During the time they were in the city the Regina Exhibition Board gave them an engagement to play at the fair on Farmer's Day in July next.

The Band at present numbers only 18 players. All but two of the number are of Norwegian parentage, but they speak English as well, if not better than their own mother tongue. In thought and action they are Canadians, and that by choice, and Canada has no more law-abiding citizens than they. We shall be glad to renew acquaintance with them at future conventions of the association.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following contributions to the Red Cross Fund, namely: Airlie G.G.A., \$36; Cardell G.G.A., \$140. The latter is especially meritorious, the sum of \$140 being made up as follows: Calf donated by J. H. Bowyer, realised \$61.50; colt donated by J. W. Bowyer, also realised \$61.50. In addition there was a party given by Mrs. P. Meggut, which realised \$12; and a donation of \$5.00 by D. Bowyer, making up \$140 as before stated.

In addition to this we have also received the following for the Y.M.C.A. Overseas Fund: Frobisher G.G.A., \$55.40; Rayside G.G.A., \$10; Shaunavon W.G.G.A., \$9.70. The following was received for the Red Cross: Glenellen G.G.A., \$62; Hawood G.G.A., \$11.

We have also received the following letters to which we are pleased to give publicity, viz:—

Responding to the appeal made by the Red Cross Society for an effort to raise funds, The Cambria Grain Growers, co-operating with the Lac Qui Parle Lutheran Congregation of Hanson, held an oyster dinner in connection with a literary program in the Congregational Church on the 15th inst. The snug sum of \$71.45 was realised, which I beg to turn over to the Central for its delivery to the proper officers of the Red Cross.—Alberta Sward, secretary, Cambria G.G.A.

Enclosed is a money order for \$70 for the Red Cross Fund. This fund was raised by an entertainment given by the Prairie Star local on the evening of the 22nd inst. A well arranged program consisting of recitations by the school children, songs, music and dialogues by the older people was rendered to a large and satisfied audience, after which those who wished danced to their hearts content until long into the small hours of the morning. We hope to have many more such evenings in the future.—C. H. English, secretary, Prairie Star Local.

APPRECIATES CONTRIBUTIONS

The following letter of appreciation has just come to hand from the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society:—

Once again this society begs to extend to your organization our heartiest thanks for further generous assistance in our work. Your cheque for \$1,749.40 is received with the heartiest sense of appreciation of the effort which it represents among your various locals. I enclose official receipt and would ask you to extend as generally as possible this message of thanks.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. F. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

VETERAN ACTIVITIES

James Lee, of Veteran, reports concerning their last regular meeting, held on March 18, that there was a fair attendance and a considerable amount of business was put through in the shape of ordering binder twine, plow shares and other commodities, on which they expect to make a considerable saving. A lengthy discussion also took place on diseased person's estates, the majority of members thinking there was room for great improvement in such matters. A suggestion was made that an official trustee should be appointed to act in this respect.

A good U.F.A. dance was held on March 1, the proceeds of which were placed in the treasury, it being thought that being a young local a reserve fund was necessary. An entertainment on behalf of the Red Cross will be held soon. The membership continues to increase and they expect to have a large membership before the end of the year. The members of the local are going to put in as big a crop as possible, but will not be in a position to hire much help owing to the fact that the government has not as yet guaranteed the price of wheat for this year, and are still saddling the farming industry with duty on machinery, which the Union thinks should be taken off right now to give any greater production.

OUT FOR NEW MEMBERS

In a letter from W. Brackenbury, Jr., the following occurs: Here I am again. As I said some time ago we were out for new members. Well, I might say the forming sides is proving a success. We held a social at our schoolhouse on the 12th, when we had the Red Cross in mind. I am glad to be able to forward the sum of \$108.75 to the above fund, which is extra good for a small local like ours.

The program of our social included the rendering of quartettes, solos, reading, and two characters representing a wounded soldier and a Red Cross nurse, after which plates were sold to the people present, for at least 50 cents; then the ladies proceeded to fill same with eatables, after the consumption of which dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours of the morning.

"NOTHING LESS THAN FIFTY"

F. P. Austin, secretary of Ranfurly local writes: On February 23, H. E. Spencer, director, gave us the once over. Warning of his approach was

only given the evening before, which militated against the attendance. This local has been almost dead for some two years. However, at this meeting A. F. Francis was elected president, P. Rodwell, vice-president, and F. P. Austin secretary-treasurer.

A box social was given by the local on March 8. The attendance was extremely small on account of the weather. Some 21 baskets brought \$98.25 to be used towards the picnic fund. One young sport presented us with \$28 for one basket. Paid up membership now is 26. For a start, "Nothing less than fifty" is our slogan.

THIRTY-NINE GUIDE SUBSCRIBERS

Stuart Bake, of the Fullview local at Hardisty, reports in the course of a letter that: The business of the evening consisted of making arrangements for the growing of the prize-winning seed wheat from The Grain Growers' Guide. We were successful enough to join up 39 two-years' subscriptions for The Guide. Details were successfully arranged and the members were most enthusiastic over our first small undertaking. Since my last report we have enrolled eight new members, making our total 27.

D. E. Berg, secretary of Cherry Grove local, writes as follows: I am enclosing \$25 for membership dues, which, with \$5.00 already remitted, makes a total of \$30 remitted since the beginning of the year. There seems to be no opposition to paying the extra dollar, and we expect as large a membership as we had last year. We have started a sort of contest for securing new members, the member bringing 15 or more new members during 1918 is to receive a life membership.

We commend this idea to other secretaries.

Rudy W. Moore, secretary of the Garden Plains Local, Union No. 310, reports general progress on behalf of this union, and remits \$50 for the Red Cross funds, which was contributed without any special effort by their members.

J. C. Saltvold, secretary of Rosebush local, reports that the second regular meeting of the Rosebush local was held on February 23. A few of the members spoke on general topics, and four new members were added to the list, making the total number 30. On February 25 the local held a successful neck-tie social in the Rosebush schoolhouse. About \$55 was realized, one-half of which will be sent to the Red Cross society, the other half to be kept in the local treasury for future needs. A program of music, speeches and a debate was enjoyed by all present.

The following has come to hand from Max L. Sutton, secretary of St. Elmo Local 252: It has been some time since you heard from St. Elmo. Enclosed find \$25.50 due you, also list of members. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that on February 8 we re-organized and elected officers for the year. On March 1 we held a social, the money to be used to buy an organ. Songs, dialogues, recitations and music by the Smook orchestra was indulged in until 12 o'clock, when the ladies served a fine lunch. Everyone then danced until daylight. Our next U.F.A. meeting will be held March 30. Another social will be given March 29. At the social there were about 125 people.

J. Smith, secretary of McCafferty Local writes: Please forward me 100 copies of this year's annual report, for which I enclose \$10. These reports are required as early as possible. In conjunction with Doley we are holding a sale of farm stock and machinery, a percentage of the proceeds to be allocated to the Red Cross. We are obtaining entries of stock, etc., from farmers living in territory not yet canvassed by the U.F.A., and therefore these reports are required for educational and propaganda work.

WRIGLEYS



Helps
teeth.
breath.
appetite.
digestion.

Sealed tight—kept right

"Give it to me,
please, Grand-
daddy."

"Why Bobby, if
you wait a bit
for it you'll
have it to en-
joy longer!"

"Poo-poo! That's
no argument with
WRIGLEY'S
'cause the flavour
lasts, anyway!"

—After every meal



Made
in Canada



92

Buy Your
LUMBER
Direct—save hundreds
of Dollars
Free House & Barn Plans
Write to-day
Nor-west
Farmers Co-operative
Lumber Co. Ltd.
Vancouver
B. C.

HAIL AGENTS WANTED

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan

**Rochester Underwriters'
Agency**

Assets \$23,454,989—Established 1872

Hornbrook, Whittemore & Allan,
General Agents. Calgary, Alta.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE
ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA

The Royal Naval College is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in Naval Science.

Graduates are qualified to enter the Imperial or Canadian Services as midshipmen. A Naval career is not compulsory however. For those who do not wish to enter the Navy the course provides a thorough grounding in Applied Science and is accepted as qualifying for entry as second year students in Canadian Universities.

The scheme of education aims at developing discipline with ability to obey and take charge, a high sense of honour, both physical and mental, a good grounding in Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Navigation, History and Modern Languages, as a basis for general development or further specialization.

Candidates must be between their fourteenth and sixteenth birthdays on July 1st following the examination.

Particulars of entry may be obtained on application to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.
Ottawa, January 8, 1918.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta

The Hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Guaranteed pure Grimm.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

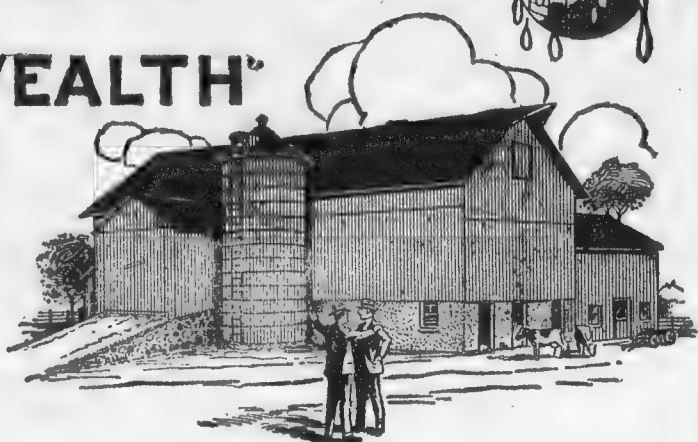
Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Suffield, Alta.

W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

"COMMONWEALTH" BARN RED

The Paint for
Barns, Roofs,
Fences, Etc.



S-W COMMONWEALTH BARN RED is a bright, rich Red, that works easily, covers well and dries with a fine, smooth, durable finish. Put up in convenient sized cans, all full Imperial Measure. Why not try it this year to protect your barn against the weather?

You have a heavy investment in farm machinery, implements, wagons, etc. Increase their life and usefulness by protecting them against rust and decay, by using **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT**. The longer they last the less they cost.



It is economy to use **S-W BUGGY PAINT** on your buggies and carriages, and **S-W AUTO ENAMEL** on your car. They give entire satisfaction and are easy to apply.

Color schemes and suggestions for any part of your building furnished by expert decorators, free upon application and without any obligation.

Send for our book:—"The A.B.C. of Home Painting" written by a practical painter, telling how to paint, varnish or enamel every surface in and around your home.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED,
897, Centre St., Montreal, Que. 110 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
PAINT, VARNISH AND COLOR MAKERS. LINSEED OIL CRUSHERS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Humor

"What was the principal result of the flood?" asked the Sunday-school teacher. Edward pondered the question gravely. "I guess," he said slowly, "the principal result was mud."

"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?" asked the foreman.

"Yes, sir," the boy admitted.

"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir; that's why I'm here now."

After the clock struck eleven the peevish father strode to the top of the stairs and called down:

"Mabel, doesn't that young man know how to say 'good night'?"

"Does he?" echoed Mabel from the darkened hall below. "Well, I should say he does."

The formidable trustees of the little rural school were paying their dreaded annual visit and the primary class was being examined in nature study.

"Now, children," said the nervous young teacher, holding up an apple blossom, "what comes after this flower?"

"A little green apple," shouted the class in chorus.

The teacher felt that the worst was over. "Good!" she said. "And now Johnny, can you tell us what comes after the little green apple?"

"Yes'm!" roared Johnny; "stomach ache!"

Seth Woodbury was a tight-fisted old farmer. When his brother William died it was said that Seth had even grudged the money for proper medical care. Seth hitched up and drove to town to have a notice of his brother's death inserted in the local paper.

"There ain't no charges, be there?" he asked anxiously.

"Oh, yes, indeed," answered the editor; "our rate is a dollar an inch."

"Cracky!" muttered the old man; "an' Bill six foot two!"

Visiting his home town after many years' absence, a gentleman met Sam, the village fool.

"Hello, Sam," he said. "Glad to see you. What are you doing now? Still pumping the church organ?"

"Yessir, I'm still pumping the organ. An' say, Charlie, I'm gettin' to be a pretty fine pumper. The other day they had a big organist over from New Haven, and I pumped a piece he couldn't play."

Hoping to be the first to relate some unwelcome news, the youth rushed into the house and said:

"Father, I had a fight with Percy Raymond to-day."

"I know you did," said the father soberly; "Mr. Raymond came to see me about it."

"Well," said the son, "I hope you came out as well as I did."

"You are an honest boy," beamed the old lady as she opened the roll of five one-dollar bills, "but the money I lost was a five-dollar bill. Didn't you see that in the advertisement?"

"Yessum," explained the boy. "It was a five-dollar bill I found, but I had it changed so you could pay me the reward."

"The trouble with you is the same as with Mr. Brown," said the doctor. "He worried and got nervous dyspepsia. He was worrying himself to death about his grocer's bill. Now he is cured."

"But how did you cure him?" asked the patient.

"I told him to stop worrying and he has," replied the doctor.

"I know," was the sad answer; "I know he has. But I am his grocer."

"Pa," said little Willie Green, "what is a sense of humor?"

"A sense of humor, my son," responded Pa Green, "is that which makes you laugh when a thing happens to someone else, that would make you mad if it happened to you."

Best
Farm
Shoe
on
Earth



Perfect Satisfaction or
Your Money Back

I Built this Shoe for Farm Wear!

I know the requirements of a farm work shoe as well as any man living, because I was brought up on the farm and worked from early morning till late at night just like every other farmer has to do. For that reason I know just what I am saying when I tell you that this is the **BEST FARM SHOE ON EARTH**. It is built especially to meet the requirements of farm life—on the fields—around the barn or in the barn acids. No matter how hard you may be on your shoes, or to what test you may put this shoe, I personally guarantee that it will stand up and give you all the wear you could possibly expect.

Read this Description—You Never Wore as Good a Shoe

The uppers are made of heavy tan or black Oil Grain leather of finest quality; the heavy half-double soles are of solid leather, as are also the 3-lifts of heels. The shoe has a solid and substantial leather back-strap, which gives great strength to the whole shoe. The vamp runs right through to the sole with the heavy toe-cap covering, which means double the ordinary shoe strength at the toes. It is strongly made and nicely finished on a wide and roomy last that will give greatest comfort.

Here are My Prices—Order Direct from this Advertisement, or Send for My Complete Shoe Catalogue

12H100—Dark Tan, Sizes 6 to 11. Price Post Paid. **\$4.65** 12H101—Black, Sizes 6 to 11. Price Post Paid. **\$4.65**

Remember you are perfectly safe and will save time by ordering direct from this advertisement, because I guarantee the shoe in every particular, and will promptly refund your money if you are not in every way more than satisfied.

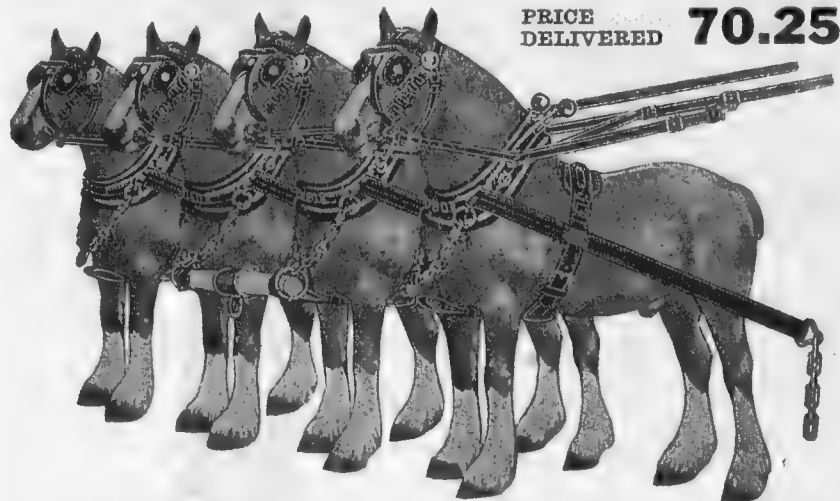
Send for My Big Free Shoe Catalogue

It tells all about this and hundreds of other high quality shoes for Men, Women, and Children. All the latest styles and varieties of shoe for everybody, and all at prices that mean a big saving to you.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada
11 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. Ltd.

All Orders Filled the Same Day as Received

This is the time of the year when harness is needed in a hurry and this is the time that we are prepared to fill all orders received by us within five hours after they come into our establishment; and, if our customers want them in a particularly great hurry we will ship all orders for harness, express charges prepaid.



PRICE DELIVERED **70.25**

The illustrations shown on this page are representative of the style of harness we sell and the prices quoted are representative of the values we give.

Our "Western Four-Horse" Outfit

The illustration to the left shows our "Western Four-Horse" Outfit which is not only the lowest priced, but also the most common-sense design in four-horse outfits offered in Canada to-day. It has been one of our biggest sellers this season, and no wonder, when price and quality are considered.

The outfit as shown, price delivered, with regular or open bridles, without collars, sells for **70.25**

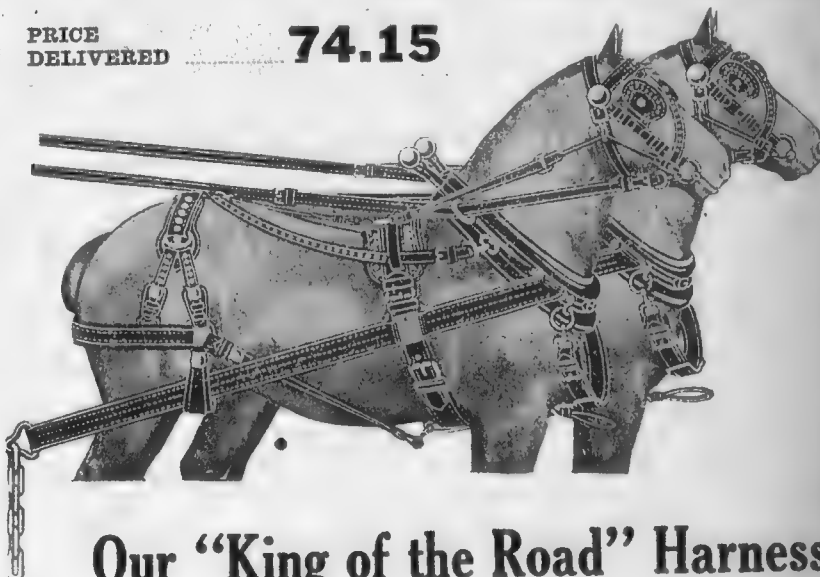


PRICE DELIVERED **63.00**

Our "Alberta Special" Harness

Our "Alberta Special" Harness is certainly a winner. We have been selling this style of harness ever since we have been in the mail order business and each season has seen an increased demand for it; and each season has seen a better style of harness; because from year to year we have improved it in many ways until to-day it is just about as good as harness can be made.

The set shown above, price delivered, with 1 1/2 inch breast straps and martingales and 1 inch lines, but without collars, is **63.00**

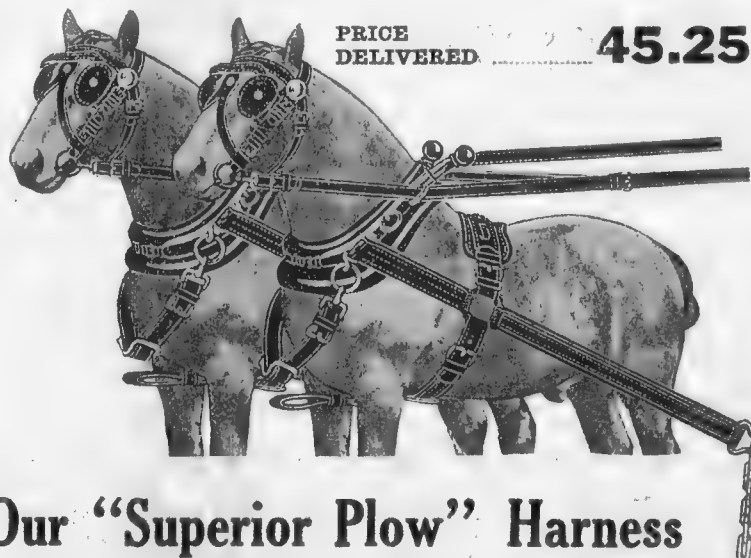


PRICE DELIVERED **74.15**

Our "King of the Road" Harness

The above cut is well named "King of the Road" because it is the last word in harness construction. It is made of very carefully selected leather, and the workmanship throughout is the most skilled procurable. While it is equal to any task that may be imposed upon it in farm work, it is also showy enough to grace any prize ring.

This set with 1 1/2 inch breast straps and martingales, 1 inch lines, japanned and brass mountings, but without collars, sells for, price delivered **74.15**



PRICE DELIVERED **45.25**

Our "Superior Plow" Harness

Our "Superior Plow" Harness has everything in it that could be desired in a plow harness. It can not only be used in the field, but is also good enough for road work. Like all our other harness it has the quality and finish that had established our reputation in harness-making.

Our price for the harness shown, equipped with layer trace and with regular or open bridles, without checks, price delivered, without collars, is **45.25**



PRICE DELIVERED **49.30**

Our "Queen of the Road" Harness

Our "Queen of the Road" Harness is our popular-priced, general-purpose harness. As the illustration shows it is of striking appearance, is well made throughout from carefully selected leather; and the workmanship will stand the very closest scrutiny.

The illustration shows our harness equipped with our general utility trace and regular bridle, but we supply open bridles if preferred, for the same money. Price, delivered, without collars **49.30**

If you have not already had a copy of our 1918 Spring and Summer Catalogue we want you to write for it because it shows many lines of popular footwear.

The S. H. Borbridge Co.
WINNIPEG - FACTORY TO FARM - CANADA

The shoe values in our Catalogue are the best obtainable and the quality of the shoes we sell bears favorable comparison with our well known harness.

Farmers Financial Directory

Benjamin Franklin said—

"Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that; for it is true, we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct. However, they that will not be counselled cannot be helped, and if you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles."

The experience of years teaches that bonds paid from taxation are the safest investment. We can still supply

GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT BONDS

at 92.68 and accrued interest yielding 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %

Write, or telegraph your orders to

EDWARD BROWN & Co.

BOND DEALERS

296 Garry Street, Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

SERVE THE EMPIRE

Canada calls on every farmer to produce all his land will yield. Should you require a loan in order to increase your production, it will be well to consult our local manager.

We Negotiate Farmers' Sale Notes.

119 Branches

43 Branches in Western Canada



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

MAIN OFFICE 455 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

FARMERS

Consult us if you need any money to purchase seed and feed, or otherwise assist you in working to capacity. We make loans to responsible men for that purpose. Our rates to farmers have not increased during the war.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. WOODS, Western Superintendent, WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Land Titles System

Why Not Uniformity in the Prairie Provinces

By J. B. Coyne, Winnipeg

The question of uniform Land Titles Acts in the three prairie provinces has been brought to the fore at the present time by the preparation in the province of Saskatchewan of a consolidated and revised act which is now before the legislature for consideration.

If, in the stress of times like these, it is considered necessary and advisable to revise the Land Titles Act in Saskatchewan, is it not just as necessary and advisable to do so in Manitoba and Alberta? And if so, why should not a joint revision be made, applicable in all three provinces?

At the time of confederation some of the founders proposed complete legislative union for all provinces, with one law-making body for the whole. There was opposition, however, owing to local differences in origin and conditions and finally a compromise was made. The parliament of Canada was given exclusive authority to legislate on subjects which were obviously of national interest—such as military defence, post office, trade and commerce; and the provinces were given exclusive authority in matters of local or private interest, municipal affairs and property and civil rights among others. In those days, railway transportation and the telegraph were in their infancy, and the lines were few; the telephone, electric light, heat and power, the automobile and many other modern discoveries were unknown. Communication and transportation were slow and difficult. The different communities were isolated and there was little interchange of trade and in fact very little trade.

With the advance in methods of communication and the lavish provision of the means, Halifax to-day is as close to Vancouver as fifty years ago it was to Fredericton in New Brunswick. Distances have contracted. National and international commerce and national and international finance have taken the place of the local trade and the local borrowing of a few years ago.

Manufacturing, wholesale, banking, mortgage loan concerns do business throughout the whole country. They own and take security on property in the several provinces. They borrow money in Montreal, Toronto, New York, and London on the security of these assets.

Expense of Divergent Laws

Every dollar necessarily spent in carrying on these businesses eventually comes out of the public—first out of the manufacturer, then out of the wholesaler, then out of the retailer and the farmer and city dweller. Every dollar so spent necessarily causes the binder, plow, or engine, the clothes, the shoes, the groceries, the motor car, the fire insurance and the life insurance to be dearer and the interest upon money borrowed to be higher.

Canada has nine provinces and nine different sets of laws relating to sales of goods, title to lands, mortgages, partnerships, wills, suits and judgments, insurance, companies, etc., and in some cases a tenth, namely, a Dominion law. Luckily the law in regard to promissory notes, cheques, banking, shipping and patents are under Dominion jurisdiction and one law applies throughout the Dominion. Nearly all our railways are Dominion railways, and the law in regard to sale of goods is almost identical in every province. But in other subjects the business man has to learn nine or ten different laws and know when each is to apply. His experience in one province may be of no value in another. He consults a lawyer. The lawyer will tell him that in commercial law there is no essential fundamental difference of any importance between the Atlantic and the Pacific; that in the three prairie provinces there is no difference in the underlying principles of the Torrens' System relating to land, etc. But yet, there are multitudinous differences in details that in actual practice may just as effectually differentiate legal rights as the most vital difference in principle. And so, though the law applicable to a particular case has been determined in Saskatchewan, that determination may

not apply to Alberta, because the latter in its wisdom has inserted a word or two that does not appear in the Saskatchewan Act, or leaves out a word or two that does appear, or has added a section or dropped one out.

Some of the legislators in this country have utterly disregarded the fact that the divergent statutes and different and unnecessary forms which prevail in every Canadian province, constitute impediments and obstructions which the trader or investor has to observe or overcome between the time goods are sold or money advanced and the time that he expects to receive his payment and which are to the disadvantage of the customer. As put by Sir James Aikens, the president of the Canadian Bar Association: "On almost every subject of legislation legislators forget that the customer must have the goods and the enterprising borrower the money and that business goes into the channel where the dealer or investor will receive reasonable and certain return for his commodities or cash; and that if obstructions are placed in that channel the dealer or lender will decline to trade or will insure against the difficulties and inconveniences, the loss and delay, by adding something to the interest on the money or to the cost of the goods. This the borrower or purchaser has to pay in the end. The cost of the goods and the interest on money in this Western country are shown by investigation to be increased on account of the difficulties put in the path of the dealer and investor and by the uncertainties created by the lack of uniformity in provincial acts. Undoubtedly the safer the security, the greater certainty in the law and the easier the realization, the greater will be the readiness of the vendor or investor to part with his goods or his money and cheaper will be the price which the purchaser or borrower has to pay."

No Reasonable Excuse

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this difference is due to inadvertence, ignorance or lack of consideration. Some legislator who is not skilled in the subject thinks some matter is not covered or not properly covered by the law and he proposes some amendment to cure the fancied evil. Under our hasty, unscientific method of legislating in this country, it goes through. It often does not accomplish the object sought. It almost invariably works changes which its author never dreamed of. It generally makes the law of that province different from that of the other provinces.

The same experience has been felt in other countries. In the United States they have forty-eight states, the District of Columbia and four territories, each with differing laws much the same as our provinces. About twenty-five years ago the American Bar Association inaugurated a movement for uniformity of legislation. Now every state, district and territory have appointed representatives on a commission on United State Laws. These representatives are constantly at work and meet once a year in conference. They have completed Uniform Acts on some ten different subjects and are at work on about as many more. The Uniform Act which was first completed has been adopted by practically every state, district and territory, the next earliest by practically two-thirds of them; and it is only a matter of time until practical uniformity will characterize the legislation of all the American states on subjects of general character and business importance.

In France, a century ago, there were two distinct and different systems of law in force, Roman law in the south, and Teutonic law in the north, besides sixty different provincial jurisdictions and three hundred local jurisdictions, with different laws governing civil rights. The Code Napoleon unified the law for the whole country to the great advantage of everyone. In Germany there were four great systems of law of different origin and an almost infinite number of local laws. The great civil

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized) ... \$6,000,000
Capital (Paid Up) \$1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 920,202

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West.

If Your Executor Falls Ill

your estate may be neglected. If he dies before his task is complete the court will be called upon to name someone else. Who would it be?

Your estate needs a **PERMANENT** Executor such as—

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH
Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH
2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

Delays in making wills have caused much family ill feeling afterwards. Make yours on a **Bax Legal Will Form**. It is simple, and binding. Full directions.

Ask for Bax at your stationer's—then you have the best **35c**

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising **FOOD** on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. C.P.R. Lands
908 1st St. East, CALGARY

code which supplanted this chaotic condition came into operation seventeen years ago and gave uniformity of law to the whole of Germany. This materially assisted in the great commercial expansion of that country. What has been beneficial to these countries would be beneficial to us.

What is the argument against such uniformity? Only one. It would place some moral restraint upon the respective provincial legislatures to stop them from muddling the law and thereby to some extent restrict their full prerogative right to make bad law in every subject within their legislative powers.

Arguments for Uniformity

1. It saves money.—In the first place diversity in the different provincial laws places a fixed charge on business. This burden uniformity removes. The farmer who has experience with a uniform law in Saskatchewan does not have to relearn his law if he goes to Alberta or buys property or lends money there. The same applies to the business man. The cases decided on the Alberta Act will fix the law in Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well. Uniformity of legislation will greatly facilitate the business and trade of Canada, will cheapen money and goods to the merchant and farmer and will be to the advantage of the customer as well as to the dealer or investor.

2. It gives better and more certain law.—A Uniform Act is in itself better, clearer and more just; for it is the work of experts from several provinces, who have experience of the practical difficulties and bring the necessary skill for applying adequate remedies. The Uniform Act will embrace all that is best and eliminate all that is unnecessary and injurious in the present laws. It will improve and simplify them and render them more easily understood by the people at large and approach much nearer to the ideal—a law so clear that he who reads may understand. Uniform Acts will be joint productions of representatives of several provinces. These representatives will necessarily be experts with practical knowledge of their subjects. With the principle of uniformity established, legislatures will hesitate to make hasty and ill-considered amendments. Changes will hardly be made without joint approval. The law relating to business matters would have general or national application and provincial boundaries would no longer interfere with the free working of principles which are in their nature universal. Uniformity will clarify, improve and nationalize our law and enable business of every kind, farming commercial and financial, to be carried on more easily, more satisfactorily and more cheaply.

3. It promotes better administration.—A Uniform Act will enable administration to be carried on more efficiently and more cheaply. Administrative practice in one province can be a guide in another, thereby saving the expense of experiment. Conferences of officials who act under the same statute aid in further simplifying and improving the administrative system. It gives the officials a broader outlook and experience and makes them more useful in their respective spheres of activity.

4. Common laws, like common language, common history and tradition, and common literature tend to strengthen common national sentiment. Uniformity of laws not only promotes individual prosperity but forwards the great patriotic purpose of national unity, national spirit and national strength.

5. The war has intensified industrial and commercial activity throughout the world and largely eliminated waste. The result will be keen competition in all lines after peace comes. Money will be loaned in areas where the least expense and worry brings relatively the highest returns. Business will likewise be conducted first and goods sold most cheaply and produce bought most readily where there are the least difficulties to be met. More than ever before business of every kind will have to be conducted with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of waste. The quick, accurate and inexpensive determination and application of the law will increasingly be a business necessity for every part of the community. In this, uniformity of law will greatly assist.

Our Own Experience

When the Torrens' system was introduced in the middle eighties, before

The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000
Total Assets \$100,000,000

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches

F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

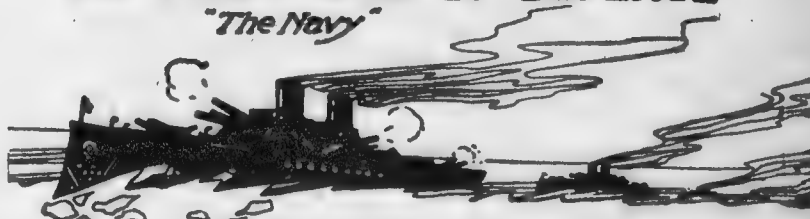
NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office, WINNIPEG "NONE OTHER SO GOOD"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

"The Navy"



We are safeguarded from the foe by our Navy and Armies. But the greatest foe of all—famine and starvation, must be fought in the fields of Western Canada. Your part in the great war is to produce food.

You are the "Third Line of Defence"

No Power on Earth, Can Prevent Hail

—but, you can protect yourself against financial loss by taking a Hail Insurance Policy with us. Our proved financial strength assures you prompt and full settlement of your hail losses.

It Costs No More to Insure Early

Ask for particulars of our policy.

Write us today or see our Local Agent

British America Assurance Company AD-1835

HAIL DEPT.
WINNIPEG and MOOSE JAW.

\$2.21 WHEAT and its Relation to Farm Lands

Our Trust Estates must be wound up and the following
"Specials" may appeal to the Land Seeker:—

- 1.—570 acres, at end of Street Railway in St. Charles Parish, good buildings, beautiful river frontage, large cultivation. Only \$150 per acre.
- 2.—867 acres, Parish of St. Francois Xavier, north side of Assiniboine. Only \$50 per acre.
- 3.—240 acres, at Prairie Grove, building and cultivation. Good well. Only \$50 per acre.
- 4.—160 acres, 8 miles from Tymbalt, driving distance from Winnipeg, splendid summerfallow ready for seed. \$40 per acre.
- 5.—170 acres, near Oakville, one mile of frontage on Assiniboine. \$30 per acre.
- 6.—480 acres, near Elie, beautiful prairie; black clay loam. \$25 per acre.
- 7.—480 acres, near Carberry, buildings and cultivation. Bargain, \$12 per acre.
- 8.—640 acres, near Forget, Sask., partly cultivated. \$12.50 per acre.
- 9.—1,920 acres, near Lipton, Sask., raw prairie. A bargain, \$15 per acre.

TERMS: 20 per cent. down, Balance in Six Equal Yearly Payments.

The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main Street

Winnipeg

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the *Amortization System* for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments including principal and interest.

For further information apply to—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager

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Saskatchewan Branch:
REGINA, SASK.

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Alberta Branch:
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Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail

NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG

To My Ever-increasing Shippers

It affords me very much pleasure to advise you that my excellent outlets enable me to pay you for IMMEDIATE shipments of MUSKRATS the following exceptionally high prices:—

	Ex. Lrg.	Large	Med.	Sml.
No. 1, Springs	\$1.25	\$1.00	.75	.50
No. 2, Winters, part prime Springs or lightweights	.90	.70	.50	.35
No. 3, Falls and Early Winters	.70	.60	.40	.30
Shot, Speared, and Damaged, .15 to .30	Kitts, .05 to .15			

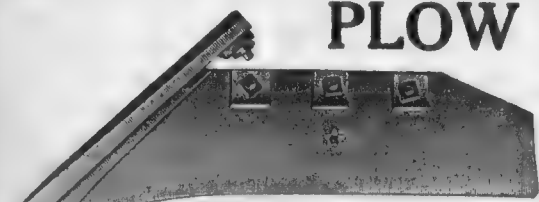
	Ex. Lrg.	Large	Med.	Sml.
No. 1, Cased	\$19.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$7.50
No. 2, Cased	15.00	12.00	8.00	5.00
No. 3, \$2.00 to \$3.00	No. 4, .50	Open, One fourth less.		

RED and CROSS FOXES, WEASEL, MARTEN and LYNX are very high. I also pay all express charges or refund postage charges. NOTE: Postal regulations demand contents must be marked outside all mail packages or FURS, to avoid delays or confiscation. Forward everything promptly.

R. S. ROBINSON

157 RUPERT AVENUE and 150-152 PACIFIC AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PLOW SHARES



12 IN. SHARES	\$3.30
14 IN. SHARES	\$3.70
16 IN. SHARES	\$3.95
ENGINE SHARES	\$4.55

A well-selected stock for nearly all makes of plows. Be sure to order early, and be careful to give the correct number of share.

The YULE-HILL CO.

SWIFT CURRENT
SASK.

Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, the Dominion Land Titles Act applied to both and the Manitoba statute was almost identical. Why should not the same conditions prevail to-day?

The three Western provinces have agreed upon uniform conditions in fire insurance policies and have, I believe, passed uniform acts. Why should not the same apply to land titles?

In the Maritime provinces they suggest a legislative union of the three provinces. Of course administrative advantages and lessened cost of government are strong arguments urged in support. But the uselessness of three legislatures passing largely the same acts is one of the potent reasons lying behind the movement. I do not suggest legislative and administrative union of the prairie provinces. The areas are too large to make such a change advisable or practicable. But why should we not, without merging the provinces, have the advantages which the maritime provinces seek, by having uniform laws upon common subjects passed by our legislatures.

Western Torrens Acts

Now what are the differences between the Land Titles Acts of the three provinces? There is no essential difference in principle. They all provide a warranty by the State of indefeasible title in the registered owner, the creation of an assurance fund to indemnify persons whose rights may be taken away by the operation of the system; the transfer of the registered estate only upon entry in the register; the substitution of one registered estate instead of two under the old system, an equitable estate and a legal estate; non-registration of trusts; conclusiveness of the register in favor of purchasers relying upon the register; the necessity of entry on the register to preserve rights to land; caveats in respect of otherwise unregistered rights; the employment of official maps in aid of the register; the sufficiency of simple forms of documents, with implied statutory rights and powers, and most of the provisions for carrying out the scheme are the same.

But in Alberta title to land may be acquired by possession for twelve years. Under the new Saskatchewan Act it cannot be so acquired. In Manitoba title may not be acquired by length of possession merely. If a man is purely a trespasser possession will not ripen into ownership. But if he entered originally under an agreement for sale or a lease or otherwise by leave of the registered owner, possibly he may be able to acquire title. In Manitoba the only time-limitation in respect of suits upon mortgages is where payment is sought. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the time limit applies also in cases where possession is sought, or foreclosure or redemption asked.

The statutory provisions in regard to rights and powers of mortgagees and foreclosure of mortgages are different. And in Manitoba foreclosure cannot be opened up. One of the Saskatchewan Judges held in an unreported judgment two years ago, that a Saskatchewan foreclosure can be reopened. In one jurisdiction foreclosure can only be obtained in the Land Titles Office, in another in Court, in another in either.

In Manitoba a mechanic's lien affects the property whether registered or not and may take priority over a mortgage or a vendor's interest, although the money was advanced or the sale was made long before the lien. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the lien has no effect upon prior transactions and only affects subsequent ones when the lien is registered.

In Manitoba private rights of way or other easements affect the land even though no entry appears upon the register. This is not the case in Saskatchewan or Alberta.

In Manitoba (and the new Saskatchewan Act now so provides) a suit may be brought directly to recover from the assurance fund. In Alberta the process is indirect and technical.

A caveat may be registered in Alberta and Manitoba by anyone claiming an interest in land. In Saskatchewan it can only be done where the claimant has a document in writing to support his claim.

This list of differences by no means

exhausts them but will give some conception of how serious they are. In addition there are many provisions where the intention is apparently the same but different language is used to express it.

Practical Step to Uniformity

The Canadian Bar Association has suggested the appointment by each province of commissioners to compose a body charged with the consideration of matters suitable for uniform treatment and to draft the Acts. This is the American plan and it has succeeded remarkably well under similar conditions. The first practical step towards uniformity of laws must therefore be the appointment of such expert representatives by the provinces. The Canadian Bar Association has prepared a Uniform Act for that purpose, which has also the approval of several provincial bar associations. This has been submitted to the provincial governments. Its passage will be a long step in the direction of general uniformity.

The Honorable Mr. Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, recently wrote in reference to a Uniform Land Titles Act: "I have thought all along that uniformity in this branch of our law in the three Western provinces would have great advantages." The advantages are many, the need for the change is great, the time is opportune, the disadvantages are none. Why should we not have a Uniform Land Titles Act and have it now? The Bar Associations are working for it, the legislatures can have no valid objection to it, but whether we get it or not depends upon the public, that is you Mr. Farmer, you Mr. Retailer, you Mr. Wholesaler, you Mr. Manufacturer. If you want it strongly enough to impress it on your member and your government, you will get it. But if you stop at a mere concurrence in its advisability or at the expression of a pious wish, you will not get it. Such is the nature of a democratic country.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited and to provide that section 125 of "The Companies' Act" shall not apply to company.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS
& ROBINSON,
Solicitors for applicant.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenees ou pourraient etre detenees par la United Grain Growers Limited, et faire provision que le section 125 de l'Acte dite "The Company's Act," n'obtiendra pas a la compagnie Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS
& ROBINSON,
Procureurs de la requerrante.

When Writing to Advertisers Please
Mention The Guide

A Blind Man would Quickly Distinguish the Superior Qualities of Wingold

Sale Prices Save
You from \$8
to \$15

Haig Brass-trimmed Harness

In our statements concerning the superior quality of this harness we have eliminated the usual "Bull" found in most mail order catalogs. By faithful picture and description we endeavor to show the true worth of this excellent harness. In the manufacture of harness three essentials are found which determine real value—quality of leather, the amount of skilled labor employed, and the kind and quality of trimmings. In making this harness only the Best Quality Oak-Tanned Leather is used: a sufficient amount of skilled labor is employed to make a first-class job, and the trimmings are carefully chosen. This, combined with design and up-to-date construction, makes a harness that will satisfy the most exacting eye. PRICE IS POSSIBLE ONLY BECAUSE WE HAVE OBTAINED DELIVERY OF A QUANTITY OF LEATHER CONTRACTED FOR AT 1915 PRICES. We have only about 50 sets, and urge you to order early if you want one or more. Immediate shipment guaranteed.

Bridles.—5 in. cheeks, harness leather sensible blinds, round winker stays, brass spotted front, face piece and blinds, brass rosettes.

Lines.—1 in. wide, 21 ft. long, buckeye billets and snaps. Very best material.

Breast Straps.—Full 1½ in. wide, 6 in. long, with nubia roller snap.

Martingales.—1½ in., double at buckle end.

Hames.—Steel bold hames, nubia finish, with brass ball top and brass line ring.

Hame Straps.—1 in. wide, full length sewed.

Traces.—2 in. wide 2-ply with three rows of stitching: 2 in. 8-ply hame tug, 7-link tested heel chain; 1½ in. 3-ply traces will be furnished if desired. Either ring style or straight through traces furnished at the same price. Our traces are full length, finest quality and guaranteed to give service.

Back Pad.—6 in. wide, extra heavy felt lined, 2 in. layer, 1½ in. billet to buckle, brass spotted.

Belly Bands.—1½ in. folded, with layer and buckles.

Breeching.—Popular 6-ring style, heavy folded 2 in. body with full length layer 1½ in., hip straps 1 in., rib straps ½ in., breeching straps 1 in., lazy straps ½ in., solid brass buckles and trace carriers.

Spreader.—1 in. double strap, 2 in. brass ring.

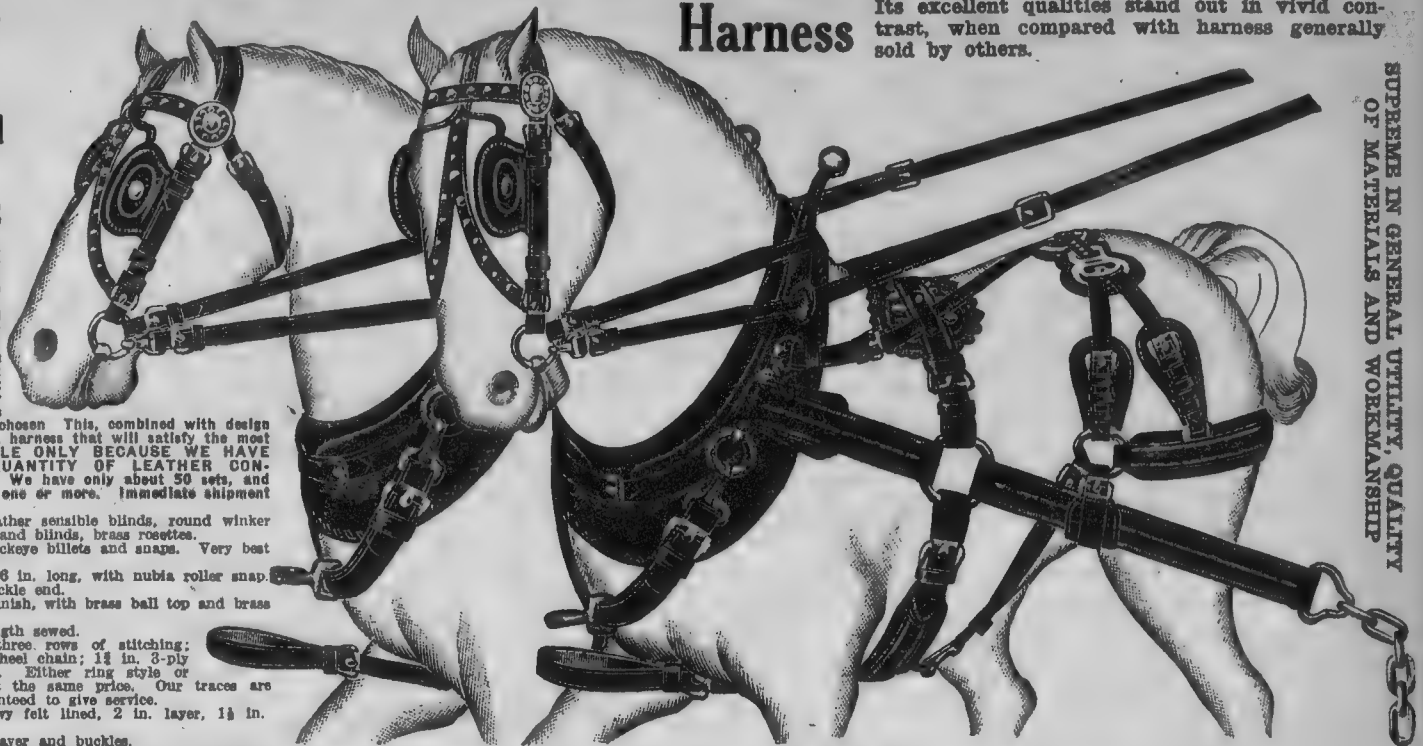
No. 328.—"The Haig" solid brass trimmed Breeching Harness, complete as illustrated and described, less collars

'69.75

Harness

Its excellent qualities stand out in vivid contrast, when compared with harness generally sold by others.

SUPREMACY IN GENERAL UTILITY, QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP



THE WINGOLD CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

ORDER FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT OR SEND FOR CATALOG

**Raise your
Chicks on
Pan-a-ce-a.
Avoid**

**Gapes, Indigestion, Leg
Weakness and Their
Little Bowel Troubles.**

**DR. HESS
POULTRY
PAN-A-CE-A**

**Makes Chicks Healthy. The Best Safeguard
Against Little Chick Ailments**

Your great problem is not how to hatch chicks, but to raise them after they are hatched. You would like to avoid the distressing losses of the first few weeks. Here's the best advice I can give you: Feed chicks Pan-a-ce-a to keep their general health good. Remember that disease takes the weak, not the strong and vigorous.

LISTEN TO THIS: There's a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, sufficient for your flock—it's to keep your chicks healthy; it's to prevent gapes and cure the gapey ones—it's to prevent and cure leg weakness—it's to prevent and cure indigestion—it's to regulate the bowel troubles. Guaranteed.

If you want early broilers and pullets that will develop into early winter layers, then feed Pan-a-ce-a. Packages, 35c, 85c and \$1.75. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

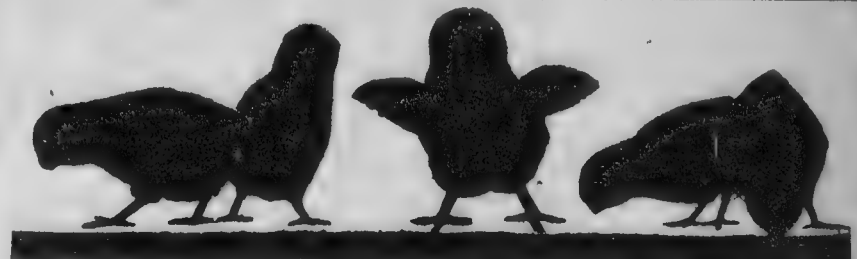
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Keeps Pigs Healthy and Thrifty Drives Out the Worms

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.



There's money and pleasure in raising chicks

The Canada Food Board is asking everybody who can, to raise more chickens. Why not help to fill this demand, and incidentally make money for yourself? Whether you make only a few or many extra dollars out of chickens, depends entirely upon yourself.

It's easy to raise a hundred chicks or so in a good incubator. Anyone can do it. Think of how much more you can get for your chickens, than the eggs cost you. And it's such fun, too, to watch them from the eggs to living, furry bundles. No wonder many people raise chickens as a hobby, because with a good equipment this is a hobby that becomes a money-maker.

U.G.G. Supplies make chicken-raising pleasant, easy and profitable. Ask about them on the coupon.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

WINNIPEG — REGINA
SASKATOON — CALGARY

Farm women will find many interesting things on pages 64 to 80 of the 1918 U.G.G. Catalogue

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
Please tell me about the U.G.G. Supplies with which I can raise chickens easily and profitably.
Name _____
Address _____



The Handy Scales for Farm Use

Here is the handiest weighing outfit ever designed for farm use. Convenience and service are the chief features of the

Fairbanks Farm Scales

The handle at the base of the weighing post permits of ready transportation on its own wheels to any part of the farm buildings. In house or barn or dairy it serves any purpose up to 2000 pounds capacity.

The Fairbanks Portable Farm Scale has a low weighing post, is compact and absolutely accurate. The platform is 34 x 25 1/2 inches and has a clearance of 11 3/8 inches above the ground.

Write our nearest branch for full details of this and other types of scales.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited.

Fairbanks Scales are the World's Standard for accurate weighing.

72



St. John
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Hamilton
Windsor
Winnipeg
Calgary
Saskatoon
Vancouver
Victoria



Increased Acreage — Increased Profits

There is need of increased farm production and this means bigger profits to those who meet the demand. Get more out of your farm by reclaiming the waste land now occupied by stumps and boulders.

C. X. L. Stumping Powder

provides the quickest and cheapest way to clear your land. Stumping and clearing away the boulders with C. X. L. not only does the work effectively but it breaks up the soil and hard pan beneath and insures bigger and better crops.

No matter what you plant, the ground cleared or sub-soiled with C. X. L. gives the most profitable returns. The free book, "Farming with Dynamite" tells you all about it. Write for your copy today. Also inquire regarding our demonstration program.

Canadian Explosives, Limited

807 Transportation Building, Montreal

10 Western Office, Victoria, B.C.

Field Crops

PREVENTING RUST LOSSES

Q.—Is there any treatment for rust such as there is for smut which will insure protection from this disease? What can I do to reduce the possibility of rust losses to a minimum?—J.C.S., Man.

A.—No specific remedy has been discovered that will control rust such as is the case with smut. Rust spores may be attached to the seed grains but these do not attack the sprouting grains. The usual smut treatment would, undoubtedly, destroy the rust germs that were attached to the seed, but it is shown by experience that wheat grown from seed treated for smut is just as liable to attack from rust as that grown from untreated seed. Rust only develops in those seasons in which, at a certain stage of the development of the wheat crop, the air is very humid, so that the rust spores find moisture enough in which to develop and attack the crop. Only preventative measures can be adopted. The object of these should be to produce a strong, healthy crop that will be able to resist to the fullest possible extent the attacks of the rust fungi.

There are several things that can be done and these should always receive attention, as any season may turn out to be a bad rust season. An important precaution is early sowing and the use of early maturing varieties so that the crop will be as far advanced as possible should a rust period set in. The crop may thereby escape the disease altogether or be so far advanced that the loss will be reduced to a minimum. Good tillage methods are also important as these result in a strong, healthy growth which will enable the plant to resist the attacks of the disease. The preparation of the seed bed should be such that the seed may find most encouragement from aeration, warmth and moisture. Rotation of crops which tends to conserve soil fertility, and check the weeds, also assists in securing a vigorous growth of wheat. Weeds impoverish the soil besides using up soil moisture that should be retained for the wheat, thereby inducing slower growth which may render the plants more liable to attack. The selection of the seed grain is an important matter. Large, plump seed starts the crop off earlier, especially during a cold, backward spring. Old seed grain or damaged grain of low germination power will result in a later and feebler growth, with an increased predisposition towards disease. Before sowing your grain see that you have the best seed available, taking care to have germination tests made to ensure its viability. These precautions, early sowing, the selection of the best seed obtainable of an early maturing variety and good tillage, all tend to reduce losses in a rust year. They are only preventatives, but so far preventative measures are the only ones to recommend for reducing rust losses.

MEASURING GRAIN IN BIN

Q.—Can you give a rule for estimating the amount of wheat in a bin from the measurement?—W. H. McL.

A.—Since wheat varies in weight per measured bushel it is impossible to tell exactly the number of bushels in a given volume. The standard bushel in Canada is the Imperial, which contains 2,218.192 cubic inches. In the United States the Winchester bushel, which contains 2,150.420 cubic inches, is used. The Canadian bushel is therefore larger in volume than the one used in the United States. The Imperial bushel contains approximately .78 cubic feet. To multiply the number of cubic feet in a bin by .78 therefore would give the number of bushels. This is simply done by multiplying the cubic feet by 78 and dividing by 100. A simple rule which is frequently used in measuring grain in elevators is to multiply the cubical contents in feet by eight and stroke off the last figure. This is only approximate, but of course approximate results only can be obtained from measurements.

DIVERTING OATS FOR SEED

Q.—I shipped a car of oats to the order of a firm in Winnipeg, billing the car to Moose Jaw. These oats were without a doubt suitable for seed if they had been cleaned. They were pretty dirty and graded

One Feed on that account. Is it not reasonable for me to expect that the company handling the car would have looked after it, have had it cleaned and sold for seed oats?—Sask.

A.—Without specific orders to that effect we hardly think your agents should be expected to order the cleaning of the oats at Moose Jaw. The probable loss in the cleaning process might well be sufficient to more than offset the gain in price per bushel. This often happens and the grain company would hardly be justified in taking chances with your grain.

If as you say the oats were very dirty it is reasonable to suppose that 10 per cent would be lost in the cleaning process. This on 2,000 bushels would be 200 bushels. At 90 cents this is \$180 and together with the cost of cleaning would equal a loss of \$200. The gain on the other hand would be in the neighborhood of 10 cents per bushel. On 1800 bushels this is \$180, so you see that the result of the cleaning would practically have to show Seed Oats, to make the cleaning profitable.

PRICE OF SEED WHEAT

Q.—Is it within the law for me to charge more than the fixed price for my wheat which I am selling for seed?—J. A. McL.

A.—Yes. Regulation No. 8 of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada states that it is not the intention of the board that the purchase and sale of wheat for seed purposes be restricted to these set prices. The board does not require particulars of transactions in wheat for seed purposes between farmers, nor of sales in less than car-load lots.

PRESERVING IDENTITY OF GRAIN

Q.—What recourse have I against an elevator which I suspect of having loaded grain into my car, other than that delivered by me. I am positive that there was more wheat in the sample taken from my car by the government inspector than there was in the oats I delivered to the elevator. The car-load graded feed on account of wheat and I had sold the same oats just previous to shipping as Extra 1 Feed.

A.—If the proper sample was preserved at the elevator it will show conclusively what grade of grain you hauled to the said elevator. You should see that a sample is taken from each load you haul and preserved in the sample box supplied by the elevator for that purpose. The box should be locked and the key kept in your possession. Section No. 168 of the Canada Grain Act provides that if the owner of grain is of the opinion that the identity of his grain has not been preserved he and the elevator agent shall together prepare and send to the Chief Inspector the sample which has been kept at the elevator showing exactly what he delivered. The Inspector's decision is final. If the sample box is found to contain Extra 1 Feed Oats, settlement for that grade must be made and if the car-load was found to contain No. 2 Feed, the assumption is that the grain was mixed in loading.

This will occasionally happen when a large volume is being handled by an elevator, but the sample box always will show the true grade if the owner keeps it under lock and key until his car is inspected, according to the rules outlined in the Grain Act.

SEED GRAIN GRADES

Q.—What is the difference between No. 1 Seed and No. 2 Seed?—B. J. F.

A.—In price the difference is four cents. The Seed Purchasing Commission is paying a premium of ten cents over the May option for No. 1 Seed and six cents over for No. 2 seed. The physical difference is in the proportion of wild oats. In No. 1 seed only one wild oat to the pound is permitted. No. 2 seed is permitted to carry up to sometimes as many as eight or ten wild oats to the pound.

SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL

Possibly the most important class of labor being definitely mobilized at this moment for the farms is that to be known as the "Soldiers of the Soil." This is to be boys ranging from 15 to 19 years of age. It is hoped to place 25,000 such boys on the land in Canada this year.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

The city of Winnipeg alone has about 6,000 boys of this age, and though many of these are employed in classes of work which cannot be interfered with, there is still a large balance that have not yet quit school or that may be spared for farm work.

Enrolment of these boys was carried on in the various cities in Canada during the week March 17 to 23, and the campaign to enlist them is so thorough as to promise large results.

Every farmer is aware that a city boy of 17 is not as good a helper as a country boy of the same age, but as some preliminary instructions are to be given in regard to handling horses, etc., and as no doubt in most cases the boys can be worked in company with experienced help, it is believed that they can be very greatly used.

Other movements are on foot to secure men of various classes, both English speaking and of foreign birth, and there is every reason to believe that the amount of help available for seeding will be adequate in Manitoba.

The main need just now, from the farmers' standpoint, is that he shall file his application at the earliest possible moment. These applications from Manitoba farmers should at once be addressed to the Provincial Immigration and Colonization Office, 489 Main street, Winnipeg.

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

I have learned that Tumbling mustard, so common and harmful in this locality, can be successfully combated by proper cultivation at the proper time, namely, through cultivation of the surface soil at time of the weed's germination or just after.

That it is imperative that a close watch be kept on the fields for the appearance of Tumbling mustard in early spring.

That the first principles of summer tillage in parts where the rainfall is limited is the storing up and conserving of moisture in the soil.

That plowing is not a complete operation in itself, but that it should be followed immediately by the packer and harrow.

That it is a saving of time and labor and a means of conserving moisture to plow shallow in the fall all land that is to be summer tilled the following season.

That a moderate number of cattle, sheep, hogs and grain, as circumstances will permit, is more advisable than to specialize in any one of them.

That considering the possibility of being frozen out it is advisable to keep hogs.

That cattle invariably carry lice all summer and that it is profitable to treat them for lice early in the fall and upon going into winter quarters.

That the most economic method of feeding oat sheaves is to first put them through the feed cutter, thus making waste impossible.

That most economic failures in rural districts are due to lack of effort to co-operate.

That the duty of a good citizen and farmer not only comprises the management of his farm for more profits, but an active interest in the general welfare of his community to bring about better social conditions and better laws.—Progressive, Sask.

TIMOTHY ON DRIFTING SOIL

To get a catch of timothy and light drifting land I have tried a few different ways and found none to be as good as this: If the land is in a run-down condition, summerfallow it, plowing once the first summer very deep, say seven inches. That fetches up some of the soil that has not been used or cultivated for some time. New soil, no matter how light, will not drift like soil that has been worked a lot.

This land must not be cultivated too much as the finer it is the worse it will drift. Just harrow and pack and leave until next spring till about May 24. Then run the cultivator over it just to give it a rough top. Sow either oats or barley, putting the timothy seed right in with grain and be sure to mix the grain up at every round. If this is not done the timothy will work to the bottom of the box.

By this method of seeding timothy late with barley or oats I get the



The lever hitch carries the pull of the plows up over the drive wheel. The harder the pull, the harder the wheel grips the ground. Note the great width of driving wheel surface.

Big Traction Minus Dead Weight

WHEN you have found the tractor weighing only 6200 pounds which has 4000 pounds draw bar pull, or the tractor weighing only 4300 pounds which has 3000 pounds draw bar pull, you have found the tractor which is economical in fuel consumption.

The Lever Hitch is the secret of the Nilson Tractor. It obtains traction by the lever and fulcrum principle instead of by weight. By carrying the line of pull up over the drive wheel, it converts the pull of the plows into downward pressure, thus giving the drive wheels "Grip" or traction. With a Nilson you do not pay for fuel for propelling hundreds of pounds of dead traction weight.

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Write us for information and booklet based on years of experience in farm buildings. **Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg**

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Write at once for particulars of shipments and my 48 page catalog. Agents wanted to drive and demonstrate the Hush Five-Pass, 34.7 H.P. \$32x3 1/2 tires. Car. Opportunity to pay for it out of your commissions. Agents making money. Shipments are prompt. Hush cars guaranteed or money back. 1918 models ready. Addr. J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. D19 BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the KILL-EM-QUICK Gopher Poison Advertisement in Next Issue.

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FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

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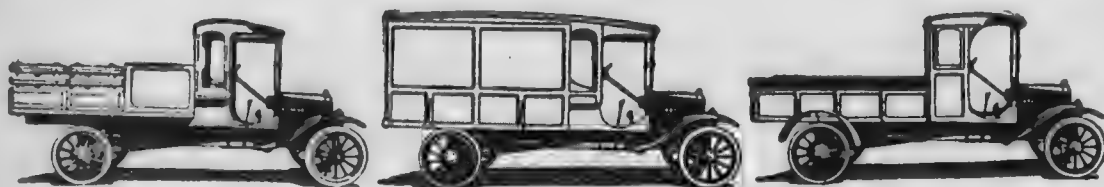
The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

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Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited Ford, Ontario



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

growth of grain to protect the grass seed and give the wind no chance to blow it out.—Light Land Farmer.

CONSCRIPTING IDLE ACRES

In Germany a decree dated December 31, 1914, placed at the disposal of agriculture all uncultivated state lands in Prussia. Measures were taken to ensure crops being available on these lands in 1915. It was also decided on March 31, 1915, that all land in private possession remaining uncultivated at the end of 1915 may be requisitioned. The cultivation of sugar beet on colonized lands was subjected to limitations in 1915, so that the area under winter rye and spring wheat might be duly increased. In Austria a ministerial decree dated March 3, 1915, orders that waste lands not dealt with before April 15 shall be requisitioned with the view of cereal production, and that their preparation shall be begun immediately in accordance with the arrangements of the commission on crops.

In France the law of October 6, 1916, empowers communal authorities to cultivate any soil not brought into use as customarily. The law of January 2, 1917, provides a credit of 30,000,000 francs for the direct organization of agricultural labor.

In Great Britain and Ireland occupiers are required under penalties to cultivate their land to the fullest extent possible, and failing this, the government will take measures to satisfactory cultivation. In Ireland farmers are required to cultivate the same areas as in 1916 plus 10 per cent. of the whole extent of the holding. This order does not apply to holdings of less than four hectares (about 10 acres), nor to those where at least one-half of the holding is already under cultivation. A law of August 22, 1917, authorizes the government to enforce adequate and suitable cultivation by prescribing the description of crop to be grown and by requisitioning and itself cultivating specified areas. The government has issued instructions that nearly 3,000,000 acres of grass lands in England and Wales are to be plowed and sown for the 1918 crops.

In Switzerland by decree of the Federal Council, dated February 17, 1917, the cantonal governments are requested to undertake the cultivation under compulsory powers for 1917, and if necessary, for 1918, of all agricultural land left untilled or badly farmed. The cantons are empowered to requisition labor and agricultural machinery. Communal councils are vested with these powers.

Corn a Substitute for Summerfallow

Continued from Page 9

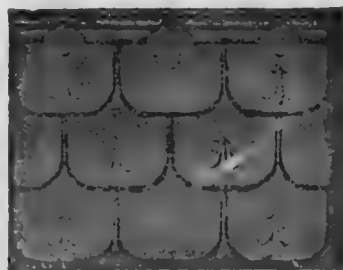
There are several limitations in the use of corn for this purpose. The area must necessarily be limited to what the farmer can handle properly and the product of which his livestock can use economically. On most farms 20 to 30 acres would be as much as could be handled properly. Then too, it should not be sown on very dirty land. On most well managed grain farms a regular rotation of crops is followed, so that a certain area is due for summer-fallowing each year. Usually part of this area is comparatively clean, with only a limited number of weeds and these not of a very tenacious character. This part should be chosen for the corn so as to make the working of keeping it clean as easy as possible. The dirtier parts of the land, and especially any infested by persistent perennial weeds, should be left for a regular bare fallow.

In order that corn may successfully replace the fallow, it must be kept clean. This means thorough preparation of the land before planting and frequent intertillage while the corn is growing. If the corn is kept free of weeds there is no need to plough it before sowing wheat the next year. Best results are obtained when the wheat is sown among the corn stubble in the surface soil which has been cultivated frequently while the corn was growing. The surface should be loosened up in the spring by means of disc or harrow, the harrow is sufficient in loamy soil but the disc is necessary in heavy clay. —Expt. Farm Note.

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COMPANY LIMITED



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Operator sees all planting operations. He sits behind and not in front



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Accuracy is Assured

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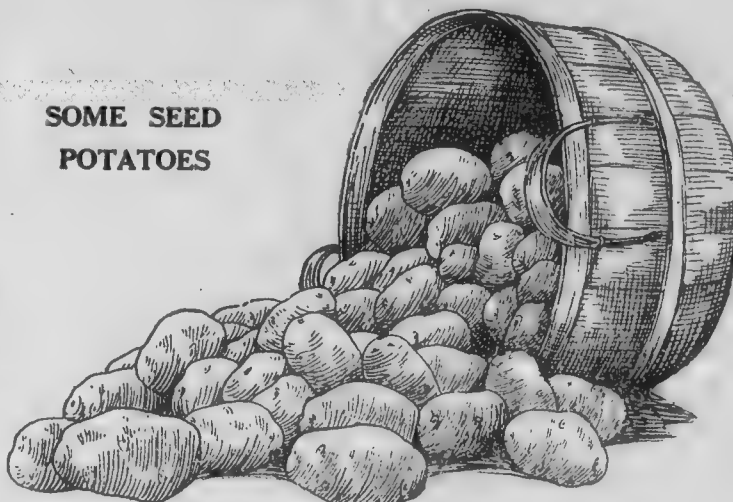
Concave tired wheels. Both wheels drive.

Equipped with roller bearings.

Disc Covers and Hillers.

We believe it is as honestly built as the John Deere Plow or we would not sell it.

SOME SEED POTATOES



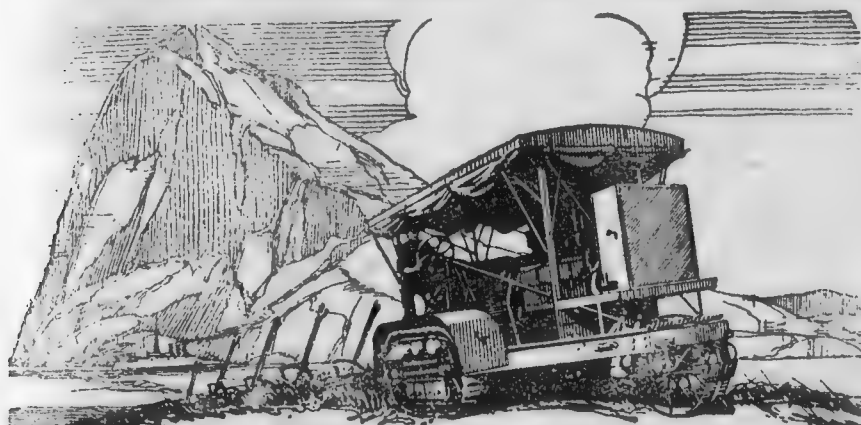
Give nature a chance. The Hoover Planter means Potato assurance to YOU.

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Why pay a fancy price for high class seed potatoes like these and take a chance on planting them with a low grade planter. It is dangerous. Buy a Hoover and be safe.

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It is built to stand the most severe service—from its powerful, reliable four-cylinder motor to its simple, long-wearing, efficient "Caterpillar" track. And because of its track, it is able to do work that can be performed by no other kind of tractive power. The superiority of the "Caterpillar" 75 Tractor has made it the first choice, not only for the work of the farm, but also for military needs. Investigate this tractor—write today for full information.

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The HUNgry Gophers Spring Drive

They charge by thousands and thousands; hoping to ravage the tender wheat, and satisfy their greed at the expense of the farmer. But, when they meet the Allied defense of grain, poisoned with

"GOPHERCIDE"

their drive is checked—their massed attack is shattered—and the wheat fields of the west are dotted with their dead.

"Gophercide" is a perfect solution of strychnine, which entirely dissolves in warm water without the aid of acids or vinegar; and is so disguised that gophers smack their lips over it, and it curls them up.

Don't take chances this year. Get "Gophercide" right now—soak the wheat in it, and sprinkle the poisoned grain about the holes of the gophers. It will save your wheat crop. Your druggist or general store has it, or will get it for you.

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Whether the Plastering is to be used on wood or metal lath, or Gypsum Wall Board, remember that the only Perfect Wall is a Well Plastered Wall, and Gypsum Wall Plasters are the Only kind of Plasters used by Builders who know best.

Wood Fibre and Hardwall Plasters

which are made principally of calcined Gypsum (pure Plaster of Paris) have a Tensile Strength that is Two Hundred Times Stronger than Lime, and the cost is no higher when all the Saving Features are considered.

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The 1918 colorings and designs are exquisite. We show samples for every room in the house. If you cannot find our agent in your locality write us to-day for the large FREE Sample Book.

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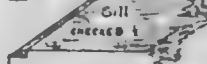
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G.G.G.

When You Build a House

Continued from Page 8

opening trims close to a standing stud an extra trimmer should be nailed on the inside of the stud so that it will take the strain of the weight on the top trimmer. It is a good plan to have the sill of the door frame let down so that the inside edge will rest snugly on the rough flooring.



Detail Door Frame
Fig. 8.

sound, straight material. The side trimmers should be nailed in perfectly plumb and the bottom and top trimmers perfectly level.

Making Outside Frames

It may be explained that in the cuts showing the detail of making frames, the lines have been broken to save space.

The collar frame is the easiest of the outside frames to make. The detail is shown in Fig. 8. The amateur carpenter had better get his measurements from the size of the window. Be sure and have the head and sill lapping over the side jamb so that the frame will stand up under the weight that may be put upon it by the building above. The detail of a window frame is shown in Fig. 10. The first thing to take into consideration is how to secure the measurements. For two-light windows, that is, those in which there is only one pane of glass in each sash the inside width of the frame is four inches more than the width of the pane. The head and the sill at the shoulder are cut three-quarters of an inch longer than this, however, as they are let in the side jambs three-eighths of an inch on each side. The sill is given three-quarters of an inch pitch to drain the water off. To get the right depth for the frame always measure it along the inside of the groove

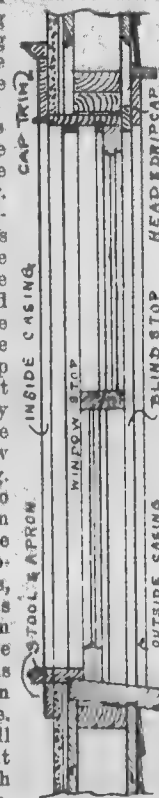


Fig. 9.

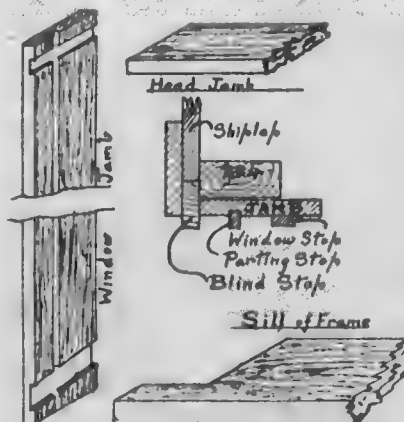


Fig. 10. Details of Window Frame.

which takes the parting stop as the lower sash slides up and down inside of this. The depth, inside measurement, for two-light windows, is six inches more than the combined depths of the two panes. In the figure the cross section shows how the different parts come together. Imagine one side of a window frame after being nailed in position being sawn through and that you were looking down on the

sawn ends. The 2 x 4 is the studding in the wall, which is usually double. The frame is held in position by being nailed to this studding through the blind stop. The top sash slides between the blind stop and the parting stop and the lower sash between the parting stop and the window stop. Outside of the blind stop the outside window casing is shown. The upright section through a window frame with the sash in position and the inside and outside trimming all in place is shown in Fig. 9. At the top is seen the manner in which the lap siding comes down on the drip cap at the top to throw the water out. The pitch of the sill is also shown. Note how the joints are broken by the different members of the construction to keep out the cold. On the inside the stool and apron and the cap trim are shown.

Outside door frames are made from specially milled material which is rabbited out to take the door. The construction is somewhat similar to that of a window frame. The blind stop, instead of projecting out as in the case of a window frame is kept back three-eighths of an inch. The door sill must be finished off flush with the inside of the jamb. This is so that the floor and threshold will finish against it. The sill is given a pitch of three-quarters of an inch and must be levelled off where the door closes over it. The depth of the frame should be measured from where this level part of the sill comes. The top of the frame and the shoulder of the sill are cut the exact width of the door and then nailed in between the side jambs.



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We save you one-third the cost of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, lath, etc., for your new house, barn, or outbuilding.

You Can Afford to Build with farm produce yielding a good price and buying on our plan which cuts out all profits, expenses and bad debts of the middlemen.

Write Today for Price List giving prices, freight included, to your nearest station. Don't throw money away by buying before getting it.

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5,000 bushels choice Manitoba-grown potatoes—all hand picked—no small ones. Potatoes true to variety. Guaranteed in first class shape.

VARIETIES WHITE—Mortgage Lifters, Rural New Yorkers, Silver White, Pinkettes and Delaware.

VARIETIES RED—Bovess and Early Ohio.

For Particulars Apply

N. N. SMITH

416 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG

Varieties of Vegetables

The selection of varieties of vegetables suitable for western conditions is important in securing a good garden crop. Most of the following varieties, recommended for prairie planting by W. T. Maconn, Dominion Horticulturist, are procurable from western seed houses. Where several varieties of a vegetable are mentioned there should be no difficulty in securing one or two.

Beans.—Of the wax or yellow-podded varieties the Round Pod Kidney Wax, Pencil Pod and Brittle Wax are the best and are very similar. Hodson Wax is a large podded wax variety which is later, thus lengthening the season. Of green podded sorts the Stringless Green Pod and Early Red Valentine are two of the best and for a late bean the Refuge or Thousand-to-One is a good one. Pole beans require a warmer season than the dwarfs. The Scarlet Runner is one of the surest croppers among the Pole varieties, but it is not so good in quality as the Kentucky Wonder. Lima beans do not do well except in the warmest parts of Canada, as they require a long, warm season.

Beets.—Crosby Egyptian is the best early one to plant. It is not, however, quite so shapely as the Detroit Dark Red which is one of the best dark fleshed varieties. Early Model is another good one.

Cabbage.—The Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage, a conical headed variety, has long been the standard early sort in Canada, but the Copenhagen Market, a roundish headed variety, is becoming very popular. It is almost as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield, has a firmer head, and is a better keeper. Among the late varieties the Danish Summer Ballhead is the most reliable. Drum-head Savoy is one of the best of the Savoy type, and Red Dutch is a good red variety. Succession, a mid-season variety, makes a good succession from early to late. Where an extra early variety is desired, regardless of quality, some Paris Market should be planted. It is nearly a week earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but the heads are rather loose.

Cauliflower.—The two most popular varieties are the Early Dwarf Erfurt and the Early Snowball. In most places in Canada the late sorts are not satisfactory, better results being obtained by planting the early ones at different dates. Cauliflowers will not head in the middle of summer, particularly if it is hot and dry. One should plan the planting to have them early in the summer or in the autumn.

Carrots.—The most reliable and best variety of carrot is the Chantenay, a half-long sort. The Early Scarlet Horn is an extra early short variety, useful for using when young.

Celery.—The best early variety is the Golden Self Blanching (Paris Golden Yellow). On the prairies the White Plume becomes very crisp and as it does not need blanching and is very early it is a good one to precede the Golden Self Blanching. In many places in Canada the White Plume is of rather poor quality. Perfection Heartwell, Evans Triumph and Winter Queen are all good late sorts.

Corn.—The Golden Bantam is the most popular variety for home use because of its excellent quality, but it is not as early as Early Malcolm, a variety developed at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and which is considered the best extra early. Peep O'Day and Early Malakoff are also extra early and of good quality, other varieties earlier than Golden Bantam are Early Cory and Early Fordhook. For those who do not like the flavor of Golden Bantam the Crosby Early and Metropolitan are two good second early sorts. Good mid-season varieties are Early Evergreen and Perry Hybrid; and Stowell Evergreen and Country Gentleman are excellent late sorts. Black Mexican is a fine flavored mid-season sort with dark colored kernels. On the prairies and in other parts of Canada where the nights are cool the Squaw corn is the most reliable and will reach maturity where none of the sweet corns will. Cucumbers.—The Davis Perfect and Peerless White Spine are two of the

most satisfactory. Boston Pickling and Chicago Pickling are good pickling sorts.

Egg Plant.—New York Improved and Long Purple are two of the best.

Lettuce.—Grand Rapids and Black Seeded Simpson are two of the best loose headed curled lettuce. Iceberg and Giant Crystal Head are two of the best curled cabbage varieties, the heads of which stay in good condition for a long time in the hot summer weather. Crisp as Ice, Improved Hanson and Salamander are all varieties of cabbage lettuce which make good heads.

Onions.—Yellow Globe Danvers and Large Red Wethersfield are two of the best. Extra Early Flat Red is a good one where the seasons are short. Prize Taker is an especially good one for transplanting. Dutch sets are desirable where early maturity is important.

Parsnips.—A good strain of Hollow Crown is the best. Intermediate is good.

Peas.—Thos. Laxton, Gradus and Sutton Excelsior are three of the best early garden peas, followed by McLean Advancer and Heroine for medium, and Stratagem for late. Gregory Surprise is a very good extra early sort. Among tall late sorts the Quite Content, Telephone and Champion of England are good.

Potatoes.—Irish Cobbler or Eureka Extra Early for early, and Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, or Wee MacGregor for main crop are among the best.

Radishes.—Scarlet White Tipped Turnip is the best. Icicle is a good white.

Squash.—Long White Bush and Summer Crookneck for early and Delicious and Hubbard for late.

Tomatoes.—For extra early Alacrité and the best strains of Earliana, and for early and main crop Bonny Best or Chalks Early Jewel are the best.

Turnips.—Early turnips are usually bitter. Among swedes Champion Purple Top and Skirving Improved are good if sown late.

Among less important vegetables, Double Curled parsley; Long White or Sandwich Islands salsify; Victoria spinach, are the best; and Cayenne or Chili peppers among the small varieties, and Early Neapolitan of the large ones.

Even yet some people are not educated to the fact that in transplanting trees the branches should be cut back. Last spring one well known medical doctor in Winnipeg planted a lot of trees without trimming off any limbs. Of course, many of them died entirely, and others lost a part of their branches. The reason is easily found. In digging the tree the greater length of each root is usually cut or broken off, leaving the tree with only stub roots. If the whole top is left on, so many leaves are produced that they will need more moisture than the stub roots can supply. Many failures in tree planting will be avoided if the tops are cut back to correspond to the way the roots are cut off.—Manitoba Horticulturist.

Rhubarb growth may be hurried along by putting a box with a glass roof over it.

The beginning gardener should confine himself to a few good varieties. The veteran gardener should try one or two new things each year.

It is very important that the ground be well prepared and in good condition than that the crop be planted early.

Grow plenty of flowers in the garden to supply the home during the summer and fall. Select a list that will give a succession of bloom.

It will not pay to put good seed in cold wet ground. Better wait till the ground is warm and dry.



RENNIE'S Big Crop SEEDS

FOOD production—that is the big cry for 1918. Everyone must produce as much as possible—which means every available square yard under cultivation, and the widespread use of Rennie's seeds.

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	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
BEANS —Rennie's Stringless					
Green Pod	.10		.18	.55	2.60
BEET —Rennie's Spinach Beet	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	
CABBAGE —Rennie's Worldbeater	.10	.75	2.25		
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PEAS —Little Marvel	.10		.15	.45	2.00
Improved Stratagem	.10		.15	.45	2.00
RADISH —Cooper's Sparkler	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
TOMATO —Bonny Best	.10	.60	1.75		
Early Detroit	.10	.60	1.75		
TURNIP —Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)	.05	.25	.75	2.50	

	Prepaid	Not Prepaid
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ONION SETS —Yellow Sets—Selected.	.35 1.70	.25 1.20

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Lavender Gem Aster	.15
Early Blooming Cosmos—Mixed	.10
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Rennie's XXX Select Shirley Mixture—Single	.10

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With a Room
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Neponset Wall Board costs less and is more convenient to handle than lath and plaster. You can obtain very much more attractive effects by its use.

NEPONSET Wall Board

For WALLS and CEILINGS
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NEPONSET WALL BOARD comes in two finishes—Quartered Oak and Cream White. Both finishes are complete for use without further decoration, though the Cream White can be painted if desired. Both surfaces of each board are waterproofed.

Write for booklet of artistic suggestions for using Neponset Wall Board, and for name of dealer.

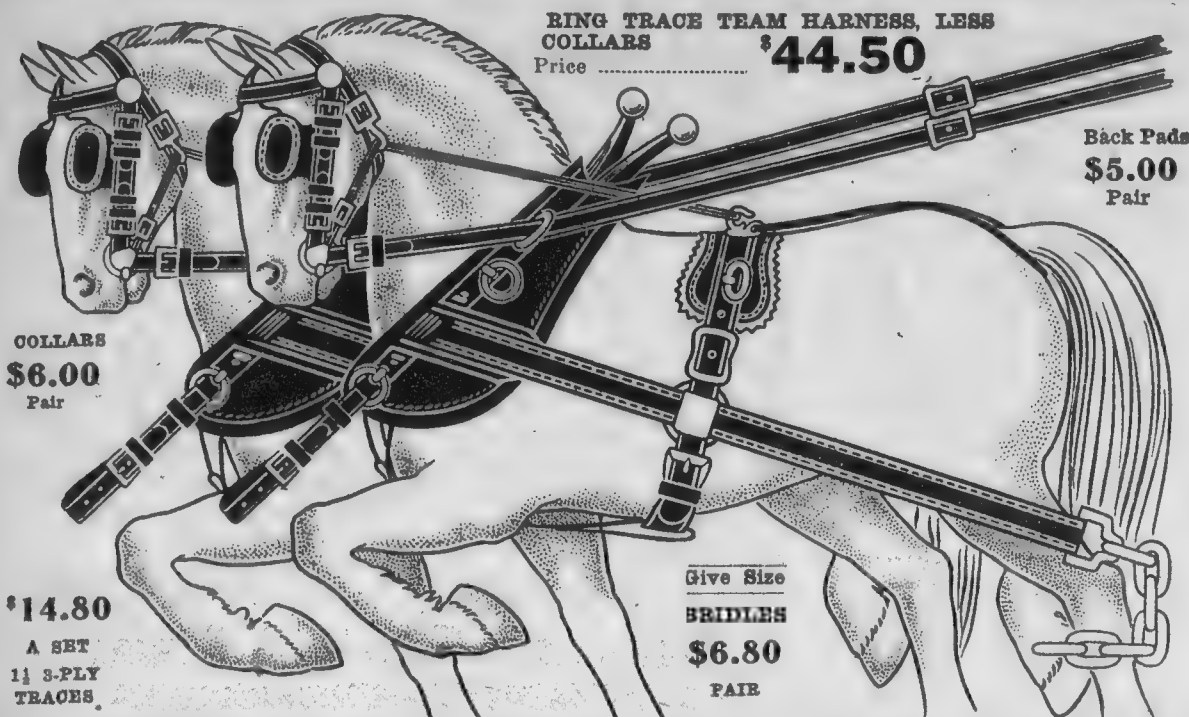
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for farm and home.

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We are so confident that the low price and quality of this harness cannot be equalled under \$55.00 that we offer it to you on 30 days' trial. Use it and at the expiration of this period if not satisfied your money will be refunded.

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Livestock

UNIFORM CREAM PRICES

A new amendment to the Dairy Act in Alberta is before the legislature. This is of a section compelling all dairies and creameries buying butter fat in country districts to pay the same price at all points where their buyers are stationed. The price may fluctuate from day to day, but it must be the same at every place where the materials for the making of butter are furnished. At present it is possible for the larger city creameries to put the small country creamery out of business by paying, temporarily, prices in the district where the small creamery is situated so high that the country man must go out of business. At the same time, the big creamery may pay low prices to the farmers in other districts where there is no competition. The new bill will prevent this by compelling the payment of a uniform price at all points where creameries are buying.

The bill has been drafted after careful examination of like measures in effect in various provinces of Canada and states of the union. It is not exactly like any of them, however, approaching most nearly the Minnesota law which, however, makes it illegal to pay higher prices at one point than at another for the purpose of killing competition. This puts the onus of proving unfair competition on the small creamery, while the Alberta bill goes the whole distance and will prohibit the paying of different prices at different points under any circumstances. The bill has been drafted by D. Morkeberg from Innisfail, who is a most practical and scientific dairyman.

CROSSING CLYDES AND PERCHERONS

We are thinking of going into the raising of heavy horses, something that will top the market for either city or farm work. We are wondering if it would be advisable to cross the Percheron with the Clydesdale or would we have better results by staying with one breed. Would you care to predict which of these two breeds will be the most popular in Western Canada after the war?—H. G. S., Alta.

You are right in the idea that horses that are necessary to top the market are large good quality ones. These horses will bring the top price whether they are to work on the land or work in the city. If you get good geldings or mares from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, you don't have to look around anywhere for a buyer, and if there are a number of individuals in one community who have enough of these at various seasons of the year to make up a carload, you will never have any trouble in attracting the very best horse buyers in Western Canada to your district. There are a great many people in Western Canada at the present time who are breeding medium sized stallions to mares of range stock. The offspring of this cross cannot be big enough for anything but ordinary farm work, and there are too many of these horses already. This is quite well exhibited in the buying for the artillery work at the front. Fully fifty per cent. of the horses bought for overseas both in the United States and Canada are draft horses, 1,500 pounds up, and there are very few of these in Western Canada.

One thing I would like to emphasize on you especially, that is, not to cross the Percheron with the Clydesdale. This would be a violent cross and would lead to utter confusion in breeding. Crossing the Clydesdale with the Shire or crossing the Percheron with the Belgian would not give such poor results as crossing the Clydesdales and the Percheron. These are two breeds with distinct and widely varying characteristics and lines of breeding and it would be most inadvisable to make such a cross. Do not cross any two breeds. I believe that you can get excellent results, in fact the best results, by far, by breeding from one breed and one alone in your district. Of course, there may be enough men who are interested in both breeds, that is a certain number in Clydesdales and a certain number in Percherons who want a horse of each

breed, and then allowing each man to breed to which ever he wishes. Breeding, however, should be kept separate and distinct, and crossings not made. At Indian Head, where a breeders' club was formed this spring, they are travelling two of the best horses in Western Canada, guaranteeing each of them a hundred mares and charging \$35.00 service fees. The Dominion Government pays 40 per cent. of this service fee, so that the price is very light to the farmer, just a little over \$20.00 for an excellent Clydesdale horse, and the same price for one of the best Percheron horses that Western Canada has probably ever had.

Predominating Blood Counts

If you are going to breed one breed only, you must be guided to a certain extent by this. If the foundation blood of most of the mares in your district is Clydesdale, I would suggest that you secure a high-class Clydesdale sire. If on the other hand most of the foundation run in your district is Percheron or a good percentage of the Percheron, you would do better by selecting a really good Percheron sire. A great thing, however, is careful consistent breeding to the best sire after you have once begun the process and not after you have been going five years or so start crossing on some entirely different breed.

It is impossible to predict which of these two breeds will be the most popular in Western Canada after the war. This is a question over which there is a great deal of argument. The Percheron horse has certainly made phenomenal strides in Western Canada just as he has throughout United States. The growth of Percherons should be very rapid in Western Canada after the war. At present the Clydesdale is really the predominating draft breed in the west. It makes the largest shows and year after year a larger number of progeny of the best Clydesdale stallions come back to these shows and win. Clydes annually put up larger competitions than does any other breed. Of course, this is partly due to the fact that the breed has long been established here, and the foundation stock of the mares in most parts of Western Canada is, perhaps, more largely of Clydesdale blood than of any other. Both breeds will be popular, and I do not think you could make any mistake by going in for good heavy horses in either of them.—E. A. W.

MILK FEVER IN COWS

The term "Milk Fever" is applied to a nervous disorder which develops suddenly in cows, especially heavy milkers, soon after calving. It is characterized by sudden loss of consciousness and general paralysis, and is known also by other names, such as Parturient Apoplexy, and Parturient Paralysis.

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of this disorder in cows, the most recent being that it is a form of Anaphylaxis or shock, induced by the absorption into the system of harmful protein or poisonous substances from the udder and womb following parturition. The supposed poisonous substances are presumed to disturb the functions of the brain and nervous system, causing loss of consciousness and paralysis. While the actual cause is still in doubt, nevertheless it is known that the act or parturition is an essential factor, as the disease generally occurs in from one to seven days after calving. Heavy milking cows of the milking breeds are most frequently attacked. It has also been observed that cows are more liable to an attack after the third or fourth calving, and from the fifth to the tenth years of life. This signifies that attacks are most common during the period of life when the milking qualities have approached the maximum development. Cows which are very highly fed and in an overloaded condition at calving time are especially susceptible.

Symptoms of the Trouble

The cow is usually attacked suddenly within the first few days after calving. The first symptom noticed is that she suddenly appears stupid or else nervous—

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You are deciding for a whole year now. Upon your decision and action to-day depends the colt you will boast next Spring and the horses you will have hereafter. Seek out a Percheron Sire in your district. Go and look him over. Look at the colts you have been getting. Isn't it time you tried a Percheron Sire? Get some colts with the Percheron deep rib, compact bodies and large heart girth which denotes constitution and endurance, the clean strong legs which do not carry the mud and insures against scratches and grease heels, the quiet, yet active disposition which is so desirable in draft horses, the carriage that tells of alertness and vigor.

Do not fear to make the change. Your colts will be uniform favoring the Sire. No misfits and every one a real drafter if your Sire is of the draughty type. Look the Sire and his colts over. "Like produces like" is particularly true of the Percheron. WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. Willson, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

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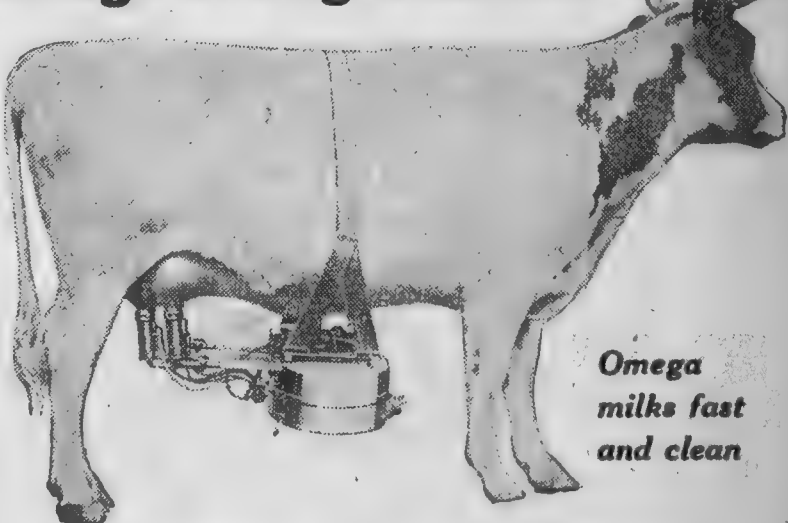
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No Tainted Milk. No Rubber Connections.

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There are no corners and no rubber tubes to harbor fermenting particles of milk in the OMEGA. The OMEGA has few parts, and is as easily and quickly cleaned as a milking pail. At official government tests the OMEGA was the only machine that milked faster and cleaner than by hand. The OMEGA in a 17 day test on 10 cows, compared with the 17 previous days increased the total amount of milk given by three per cent. This test was conducted by Prof. Leitch of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Users Prize The OMEGA

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, the noted breeder and importer of Ayrshire cattle (whose cow is shown above) writes us regarding the OMEGA as follows—"In my opinion it is the greatest boon which has ever struck our country in the interest of the dairy farmer. This machine in my mind eliminates all the troubles and objections found in other milkers which I have had the privilege of seeing. It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back, never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today." The health departments of some large cities demand the use of OMEGA Milking Machines (and them only) as they supply milk with a minimum bacterial count. Learn more about the OMEGA.

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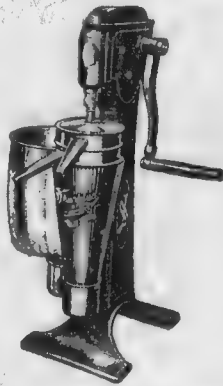
The "Little Bits" have been the foundations for most of the big fortunes of North America. Your "little bit" is right in that stream of skim milk that is carrying a goodly percentage of "skimmable" cream with it if any fixed-feed separator is being used.

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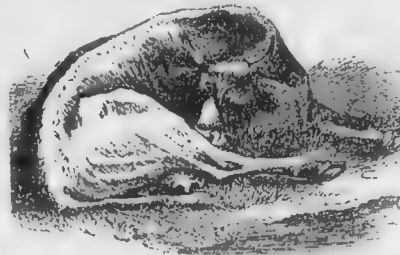
ly excited and very uneasy and trembling. She stops eating and her eyes seem clouded and the eyelids drooping. If moved, she steps very unsteadily and staggers when forced to walk. Finally she is unable to stand and either lies down or falls down and is unable to get up. When down she breathes very rapidly and grunts, struggling convulsively for a time, and then becomes unconscious. At this time the cow lies in a very characteristic position, with her head turned around sideways against the side of the body as if in a deep sleep. In severe attacks the loss of consciousness and collapse is complete, the only visible signs of life being the heart beats and the breathing. The body functions are arrested—causing rumination, or chewing the cud, to cease; the urine is not expelled; the bowels are dormant and bloating occurs, causing the belly to become distended with gas.

While the term "Milk Fever" is applied to this disease, there is no actual fever present and the temperature is not increased. In many cases the course and duration of the disease is quite brief and, with prompt treatment, recovery takes place. When death is approaching, the animal is completely prostrated and lies stretched out full length.

Prevention and Treatment

The prevention of a disease of this nature is of great importance. The best means of prevention is to reduce the diet of highly fed and heavy milking cows for a week before and a week after calving. The diet should be restricted as much as possible and consists chiefly of sloppy bran mash. A reasonable amount of daily exercise should also be given. Cows which are in extra good condition and heavy milkers should be given a pound of Epsom Salts in a quart of water, as a drench, immediately after calving.

Once an animal becomes attacked, treatment must be promptly commenced, otherwise death may result. Prompt treatment is essential and while the method is comparatively simple it is also very satisfactory. The most suc-



Characteristic position of Cow attacked by Milk Fever. The head is turned sideways against the body as if in a deep sleep.

cessful treatment consists in depleting the udder and then distending it by injecting air into the teats. In emptying the udder, the milk can be withdrawn either by the hand or with a teat milking tube. When this has been done, the udder is distended with air by inserting a milking tube into the opening of the teats. To the milking tube is attached a rubber tube connected to a small air pump apparatus, or, in an emergency, a small bicycle pump. The air is then forced into each teat until the udder is inflated to the limit. Each teat should then be tied at the end with a strip of muslin or a piece of tape to prevent the air escaping. This treatment can be repeated as often as required and invariably results in effecting a cure, and enables the cow to regain her feet in the course of a few hours. No drenches of medicine should be given by the mouth to a cow with Milk Fever while she is unconscious. After she recovers, a dose of Epsom Salts may be given. During the attack, the animal should be made as comfortable as possible and kept well bedded. The head should be kept above the level of the body. This can be done by placing a halter on the head or a rope around the horns and securing to a beam overhead. To prevent bloating, the animal should be kept supported with bundles of straw or hay packed in around her so as to keep her resting as natural as possible on her breast, with her feet underneath. When bloating takes place the gas should be allowed to escape by puncturing the paunch on the left flank with a trocar.

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ESSENTIALS IN CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING

It requires ability in the line of selection to start a herd but it takes constant thought and vigilance to keep it up to the standard. With the best bred stock there is always a tendency toward reversion to a former inferior type, and unless one has ability to see and select the best, a good herd will not long remain excellent. In my days of less experience, I used to think that extra good stock might likely be found in almost any herd and therefore, it was poor policy to buy foundation animals of experts as their price would be prohibitive. I have now learned by experience that a man who does not know and appreciate good stock when he sees it, cannot breed fine stuff. He may breed one or two by chance, but while chance may produce a wonderful freak, it never fixed a good, uniform, useful type.

In the selection of good foundation stock it is well to purchase as good animals as one's pocket book will war-

riors in any herd can almost be counted on your fingers. The great dairy sire will breed good cows out of almost any dam. You may or may not have noticed it, but in every breed there are one or two sires that stand out like stars in the heavens. Modern dairy methods of record keeping and the popularity of official testing have made it much easier to select a good sire, but all do not take advantage of the information given by the scales and Babcock test. Agricultural papers and Farmers' Institute workers very properly advocate the use of bulls out of tested dams whose records are high.

This method of selection of high production through the bull's dam is in itself an assurance of a high degree of merit and should be the dairy cattle breeder's "chart and compass," clearly to point the way to better livestock husbandry; but to obtain highest results, individuality, long time records and family blood lines should also be given much weight. Hardiness, medium to good size, strong constitution, cor-



"Chancellor," Champion Ayrshire Sire at Ayr Show, Scotland, and a Fine Type of Ayrshire Herd Header.

rant and from a breeder who knows his business. It is also a good plan to purchase in families. A good animal belonging to an excellent line through both sire and dam is better than an excellent individual of plain family breeding or of breeding that has never given results.

There are good individuals in all breeds and excellent producing families among all scientifically bred cattle. The breed that you like the best that prospers under your local conditions, and flourishes under your care is the breed for you to keep. If you like stock and as a breed they do well for you, it is poor policy to make a change even though some other man has obtained better results with another breed. If you are not reasonably successful you would better look to yourself and see where the trouble lies. You may find some minute detail which alone stands between your herd and success.

When you have made your choice of breeds and have selected a foundation herd either grade or pure bred, put all your ability and good amount of cash into the selection of a good sire. The best your pocket book will afford is none too good. So much has been said and written on the subject of good sires that more and more breeders have come to realize the worth of a truly great bull. Since a boy, I have always been an admirer of a great sire. It has been my dream since childhood some day to breed a great animal. In early life my hopes ran high that I might breed a great stallion, but as modern methods of travel largely ignore the horse, I have dropped the idea of horse breeding. I would rather have it said of me that I bred a great sire and had the good judgment to keep him in service than to have it said that I had a string of World's Champions. To me the sire is important and I only wish it possible fully to express my views on the subject.

The sire is more than half the herd for good or bad results, but the great

rect type for the breed, good production in the near relatives and immediate family, together with high quality—these points should be sought in a good sire.

Personally, I believe strongly in the old adage, "Breed not so much to the winner as to the way the winner was bred." If it is possible to breed from record stock and also from family lines of high production, so much the better, but this cannot always be done. To do good constructive breeding requires ability, time, patience and a tenacity of purpose.

With the beginner in livestock improvement, especially in grade herds, the temptation is great to switch breeds or sires every time some enthusiastic breeder demonstrates the superiority of a certain individual within a breed. If you have travelled among farmers in different localities, you know how hard it is to find a flock of chickens in a barnyard that are all the same breed, and uniform in type. For a while barred Plymouth Rocks will be used and when it is found that the neighbors' hens of White Leghorn blood do not bother so much about setting in mid-summer, the farmer makes up his mind gradually to work into the breed and gets one or two pure bred hens and a few roosters. These are used on the Rocks, and kept for the time being but before a complete change has been brought about, it is found that the Leghorn type is wild and gives no return in meat, and as the flock is pretty well mixed it is decided to try a third breed, and so it goes. No matter how poor a farmer may be, if he keeps chickens at all, there is no earthly excuse for not having a uniform flock. Any one who has a mixed lot of chickens for more than one season, has them because he is a scrub breeder, with little tenacity of purpose and because he prefers having scrubs to making a little effort in getting a uniform type.

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I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before May 1st, 1918.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for immediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to send in the coupon below and get my Special Money Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until May 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



90 Days' Free Trial

The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible to Build

The Peer of Them All

You must mail this Coupon if you want My Special Offer

Free Catalogue

Besides the Special Money Saving Offer I will send you my latest Catalogue of "Everything Needed for the Farm." If you are interested in Gasoline Engines or Manure Spreaders, check the squares in the coupon so that I can send you my special literature and latest confidential price list on same.

The Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. WINNIPEG MAN.

Special Money Saving Price Coupon Mail to me today—NOW

WM. GALLOWAY CO., Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested. Please send me your new Cream Separator Book and Special Money Saving Offer, as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name _____

Town _____

I am also interested in—

() Gasoline Engines

() Manure Spreaders

Province _____

about as poor as the poorest family in our country today and I know from actual experience that poverty does not make it necessary to breed scrubs. The necessity is only in the owner's mind. I know it—for I have been through the mill. We are all changeable, the small farmer and the large breeder as well. Tenacity of purpose is what we lack. The small farmer cannot stick to one breed and the large breeder cannot stick to a single sire until he has made a success with him.

This brings us to the important point in breeding. Make your selection of the breed you wish to develop and do not cross breed. If a breeder cannot cross families within a breed without danger, how can a farmer expect to cross two distinct breeds without absolute disaster? Do not inbreed but keep to one breed and work along family lines. If you wish to develop some character in your herd which you do not have, do not attempt to introduce it by cross breeding. Keep within your breed and select a mating having some of the qualifications desired. If the same foundation blood lines with their proper "nicks" are found in your foundation herd and the outcross introduced, you are quite likely to find that the progeny of this combination will be superior to either of the parent stock.

This is constructive breeding and it may be carried on in building a profitable grade herd as well as with high class pure bred stock. In every successful herd building operation there are certain "nicks" which, blended with a base blood line, give results. There seems to be no other method of determining these affinities than by experiment and through careful selection of producing combinations which carry the base or foundation family lines. By way of illustration take the production of speed in the American trotting horse. It was found that a Wilkes horse crossed on a Mambrino Patchen or Nutwood mare gave speed; other lines nicked as well but this illustration serves our purpose. There are nicks in every line of animal breeding if we are but keen enough to find them. For convenience, if you like, you can call them positive and negative crosses. The results seem to be like a current of electricity when you get the proper combination. I believe one very good reason why world's record stock does not always produce world's champions is because the nicks in the champion's blood lines are so perfectly balanced to obtain these high results that the next cross throws out the affinity and unless we can find an equally well bred and balanced pedigree in the animal mated, and of practically the same blood lines,

coming down through not too closely related stock, we can not look for as high results in the progeny as we obtain in the immediate ancestors.

This is not addressed to expert livestock breeders, but to the farmers who are breeding good producing commercial herds and you can use the same principles.

To sum up the whole matter, let us choose our breed and stick to it. If improvement is needed, introduce it from superior animals of the same breed and from closely related families. Do not cross breed except to get a start and then keep building on the same foundation.—Geo. P. Grout, Owner of one of the foremost Guernsey herds in United States.

RAISING A MOTHERLESS FOAL

Q.—Can you tell me how to feed a foal that I have found it absolutely necessary to take off its mother as the latter is not well and her milk put the foal's digestion out of order?—Alberta Subscriber.

A.—The late Jas. Johnson, who had probably had as much experience as any man in this work, and who was a most capable horseman, gives this advice: In raising a very young orphan foal, get the milk of as fresh a cow as possible and the poorer in butter fat, the better. Most mares' milk will show not quite three per cent. fat; most cows,

not quite four. Do not use Jersey milk for this purpose. Take a desert spoonful of the best white granulated sugar and add enough warm water to dissolve it, then heat three tablespoonfuls of lime water and enough new milk to make a pint. A costless apparatus for feeding the foal can be contrived from an old teapot. Scald it out thoroughly and, over the spout, tie securely the thumb of an old kid glove, pierce holes in the end of the glove with a darning needle. Warm the milk to blood-heat, pouring part of it into the teapot, and when it flows through the spout into the glove thumb the foal will suck it promptly. Give him half a teacupful every hour at first. If troubled with scours, give it a dose of two ounces



On the care given the foal during the first year will largely depend its future as a horse

of Castor Oil and discontinue the milk for a couple of feeds, giving the sugar and lime water as before, but substituting plain water for the milk, or feed nothing at all. There is danger of more or less scouring but the Castor Oil will usually keep the foal all right. As the foal grows older, the quantity of milk fed may be increased and the number of feeds decreased first six times a day, then four times a day. If he does well, he may at the end of three weeks be fed milk or lime water, or milk alone from a bucket, eliminating the sugar, but he should never be given all the milk he will drink the day after. Always have fresh water handy so he may drink if he is thirsty. Always watch for signs of indigestion indicated by scouring, and cut down the quantity of milk for a day or so. At a month old he should begin to nibble at grain, and oatmeal is the first food. At six weeks old a little bran may be added to this. At two months old some sweet sugared milk may be substituted for part of the new milk, until when he is three months old he may have all the sweet sugared milk he wants three times a day. He should be eating plenty of grain and grass by that time and if he wants hay he should have it. Never feed sour milk or sweet milk from dirty pails. Keep him near the house and give him some company even if it is only a runty calf. Give him lots of petting and kindness. Do not confine him too closely to his stall, but let him have lots of run and exercise. The rearing of a motherless foal is mostly up to the man, or woman who undertakes the job.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A YOUNG BREEDER

Believing that these suggestions regarding Shorthorn cattle breeding may be of some assistance to other young men, either now, or hoping to later enter upon this fascinating and profitable vocation, I will set down some thoughts and ideas that have been in my mind.

Some few years ago I owned a small herd of pure-bred Shorthorns and took great pride in them. But, later, feeling that it would be better for me to dispose of them, I did so, yet I have never lost my interest in Shorthorn cattle. It is my fondest hope to again some time establish another herd on a large farm, and to be able to have it said that mine is one of the leading herds of America. The details of planning that farm and herd are of personal interest only.

My father, in his latter days, kept a



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It's great to ride on a Horse Shoe Brand Riding Saddle.

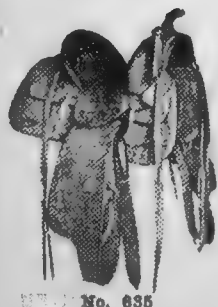
They're made in the West; for the boys of the West; of the finest quality California Oak. No fear of the most troublesome steer breaking away because our saddles are guaranteed to bear the most severe test—they're made for strength, comfort and looks. Be sure to find the Horse Shoe Trade Mark before buying, it's on the latigo keeper. Quality is not sacrificed to price in a Horse Shoe Brand Harness. It may cost more than other makes, because it's better. Try it! Trade Mark is found on the Trace Ends. Don't fail to buy a Horse Shoe Brand Collar next time! They are warranted for fit and comfort. Trade Mark is on face and billet.

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HARNESS OR CAN GET IT FOR YOU



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As shown in action above

Always Look
for this
Trade Mark



H

few pure-bred Shorthorns, and although I was only a small boy I well remember them. I also remember some of the pure-bred sires, for some of which he paid \$300, which he formerly used on grade Shorthorn cows. In the sale held after his death, some of those grade Shorthorn heifers sold at from \$100 to \$125 each.

I endeavor to keep as well informed regarding the trend of affairs in Shorthorn circles as possible. I send for private herd and sale catalogs of every leading breeder in the United States, and carefully study the pedigrees, trying to memorize the different blood lines as best I can. My knowledge of pedigrees is gained in several ways: By a close study of Mr. Sanders' Shorthorn history, and I have written it full of copious notes, put in for my especial benefit; by a close study of the private and sale catalogs received, and if it will aid me to more easily remember, I pencil notes in them regarding public sale prices, notes regarding the produce of the best cows, the prices and show-yard records of the get of certain sires. One can get an idea of the demand of one breeder's consignment over that of another in a combination sale or the get of some one sire over that of another if he will take the interest to do so. No breeder should regret sending his catalogs to any new prospect or young man who probably will not buy cattle for a few years. He would be sowing the seed of enthusiasm and playing for new business as well; third, a careful perusal of the leading livestock papers, in the articles printed, in the news of the trade and advertisements inserted by breeders will aid to keep the new breeder or enthusiast abreast of the times.

Follow Show Reports

I follow quite closely the reports of all the leading state fairs and livestock shows, and in a large tablet, charted or ruled after my own idea, I record therein the highest winners in all class-

corrections at the place where search is made than to quote incorrectly.

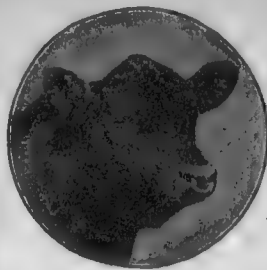
Inasmuch as Shorthorns are still imported from England and Scotland, I find it very interesting to subscribe to and read one or two of the leading livestock publications of Great Britain, and taken in conjunction with the English Herd Books, one can keep as well informed regarding the shows, sales and prices in Great Britain as in America.

Attend Best Sales

By all means, I would attend every good sale and all shows possible, and if a young man can get away from home for a fall season he will get a profitable experience on the show circuit with some exhibitor, as a herdsman, and many of the exhibitors would be glad to hire some bright, energetic young man in that capacity. I used to go on the circuit when conditions at home would permit, and I got experience there that will be very beneficial to me if I ever take out a herd.

To understand breeding fully, as regards line-breeding, in-breeding and in-and-in-breeding, the young breeder should resort to such works as those of Prof. Davenport, Prof. Shaw, William Warfield and others. Comparisons of the principles learned, studied with reference to the cataloged pedigrees, will soon enable one to know the breeding of animals suiting his fancy. He will more readily recognize an out-cross, those of mixed breeding, those closely bred, etc. If he does not understand the pedigree fully, as to the family, or the breeding of some of the sires, send an inquiry to some breeder or some one identified with the business, who would be glad to explain.

Any young man who is interested in Shorthorn cattle and hopes some day to own a herd, should not delay in informing and posting himself regarding blood lines, production performances and show yard records of the breed. It is better to know what you want



Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Premier Beef Breed of the world. Their show records prove their superior merit conclusively.

Record International Exposition Chicago

Competition open to pure-breds and grades of all breeds. Out of 16 grand championships, Aberdeen-Angus won 10. Out of 16 grand championships for earloads, Aberdeen-Angus won 13. Out of 16 grand championships for carcass contest, Aberdeen-Angus won 15.

Summary of 1917 Fat Carload Prices

10 loads of Aberdeen-Angus Steers averaged.....	\$20.65 per 100 pounds
10 loads of Hereford Steers averaged.....	18.07 per 100 pounds
10 loads of Shorthorn Steers averaged.....	17.37 per 100 pounds

These figures show the Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$3.28 per 100 pounds more than the Shorthorns and \$2.58 more than the Herefords.

Record Brandon Winter Fair

Grand champion beef animal of show, Aberdeen-Angus for the last eight years. Grade Aberdeen-Angus calves stood first and second in the Baby Beef competition, 1918.

Summary of 1918 Baby Beef Prices, Brandon

Three top Aberdeen-Angus Steer Calves averaged.....	\$47.80 per 100 pounds
Three top Shorthorn Steer Calves averaged.....	23.00 per 100 pounds
Three top Hereford Steer Calves averaged.....	26.00 per 100 pounds

These calves were all bought by practical stock yard butchers by auction, who showed a decided preference for the Aberdeen-Angus steers.

The above information is practical to everybody. Breed the kind of beef the butchers want. Aberdeen-Angus cattle are just as hardy, will grow just as cheap and heavy as any others. They will net you more when ready to sell.

Buy an Aberdeen-Angus bull now for your grade herd. Every calf they sire will be all black and without horns, just like pure bred. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

W. I. SMALE, Secretary, BRANDON, MAN.



Grand Champion Shorthorn Cow. Sold in the National Shorthorn Congress Sale, Chicago, February, 1918, for \$2,800.

es. This record I keep in two styles, the first one formed with all the classes written out across the top, each one heading a column, and writing in below the winners' names, their herd book number, the first prize winner on the first line under the heading, etc. The second style is grouping the winnings of each animal. If one would make these records carefully for a few years he would have a valuable fund of information at his disposal.

A clear study of the herd books being comprehended, they can be put to many uses by the young breeder. Naming all the uses, however, would occupy more than the allotted space. To me there is much more contained therein than the mere recording of names. In a letter from Richard Gibson, from whom I purchased my set of American Herd Books, he said: "I have pored over them hour after hour, and it was more interesting than a novel." Printers' errors in the recording of pedigrees are always corrected in the succeeding volume, and I always correct in red ink all such mistakes. Better it is to have

and what is best to buy, before your purchases are made than to discover mistakes after the property is yours. Choose well, handle properly, and plan your operations to produce the best and your surplus will not go begging. —From The Shorthorn in America.

COSTS OF RAISING AND FEEDING HORSES

Raising one or more colts each year should prove a profitable side line on the majority of prairie farms. In the first place the brood mares can be utilized to do considerable light work. Secondly, by careful selection of breeding stock and proper attention in caring for, and feeding the young animals, the farmer can raise better work horses than he can purchase and at a much less expense. In the third place the farmer can dispose of his older animals before they reach the age when their usefulness is impaired and thus the working force can be kept up to a high standard of efficiency.

In order to ascertain the cost of

PEERLESS PERFECTION

Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

Peerless Perfection Fencing

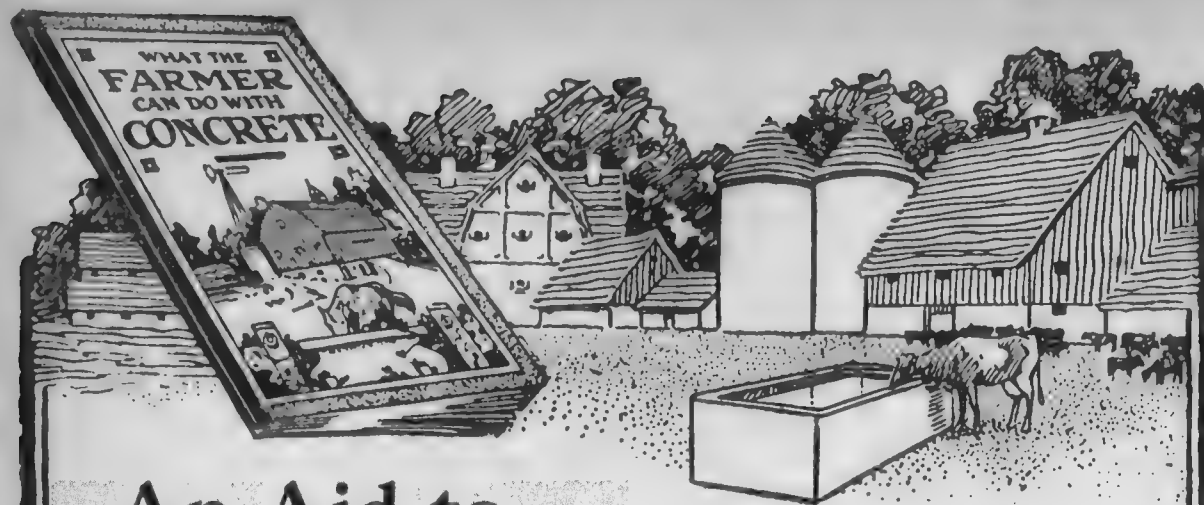
Is made of best heavy Open Hearth steel fence wire, the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Every intersection is securely clamped with the famous Peerless Lock.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing.

Peerless Perfection symbolizes the highest regard for quality.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

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THE successful farmer of to-day is the one who builds permanent improvements. The time for makeshifts is past. The farmer recognizes that he is under a great handicap in his efforts to make money, if he has continually to sink profits in temporary repairs.

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is an aid to successful farming. Over 100,000 farmers have realized this. Many thousands of these have completely made over their farms, while others have acted on some of its valuable suggestions. Only with concrete for his building material can the farmer have his farm buildings weatherproof, water-tight, vermin-proof, permanent and sanitary.

Our 100-page book contains directions which will enable the farmer to construct all sorts of improvements of Concrete in odd times—with the help of his man. It is written in clear, plain language, and contains many diagrams, which any farmer can understand.

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raising colts, the feed cost for two brood mares was kept on the Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., last season. The cost amounted in a year to \$51.16 per mare, valuing the feed at current prices. The average number of days labor for each mare was 49, and at 70 cents per day, this would amount to \$34.30, leaving a balance of \$16.80 that must be charged against the foal.

During the past three years the average cost for feeding colts from weaning time until the 1st of April, amounted to \$13.91. The next twelve months cost \$28.26, and the next twelve months cost on an average for the three years \$22.55. Including the \$16.80 previously mentioned as chargeable to the foal, the average cost per colt would amount to \$81.52. Other expenses would bring the cost up to approximately \$100, not including labor or cost of housing.

WHY BREED DRAFT HORSES

In a great country of such agricultural possibilities as Western Canada, particularly in the field of mixed farming, much attention has been paid to the increased production of grain, cattle, hogs and horses. Just now, however, the important question of breeding the proper kind of horses to take the places of those killed in the war and to aid in the future development of our western lands is prominent in the farmer's eye.

The small farmer is the country's natural horse producer. This is from the viewpoint of economy. The man who goes in for raising horses as a special business must keep a lot of mares which usually remain idle.

The cost of producing a colt from these animals must be much greater than one mothered by a mare who does the daily routine work on a farm. The threatened war between Mexico and the United States brought a wall from the latter country that they did not have suitable cavalry horses to mount their troops. The export to Europe during the past two years seems to have almost depleted the country of horses of a certain type. Canada is in a worse condition.

It will take many years to regain normal standing in this respect if the small farmer does not do his part.

For my part, I would like to see statistics gathered as to the number of Canadian mares, seldom if ever, bred by their proprietors. I think it would furnish food for serious thought. Many are advocating the raising of Cavalry horses now. It does not seem to me this advice is sound. There seems every reason to believe and hope that the present terrible conflict will have terminated long before a mare bred now would produce anything available for war purposes. It is not war horses we should breed now but heavy draft horses and roaders, if you will. The former will pay better. The demand for them is greater and their solid constitutions minimize the element of risk attached to their up-bringing.

The Market Seems Secure

But is the farmer justified in believing that the firm tone of the horse market and the present high prices for livestock rest upon a secure foundation? May he look forward with any confidence to the next season's or next year's market? Should he prepare, as against an advertised shortage and high prices for all classes of farm animals, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry? I am confident that the farmer has never been in a more secure position than the present, as regards the extension of his breeding operations, but, to enable him to form more easily his own conclusions, the following facts are submitted: Since the outbreak of the war, up to May, 1916, the British Remount Commission had purchased in Canada 15,000 horses; 8,000 had been bought by French contractors and 25,000 by the Canadian Department of Militia. The Department of Militia has since purchased an additional thousand head. It is understood that, as a result of the purchases already made, army buyers are finding it increasingly difficult, both in the United States and in Canada, to readily secure the number of horses which they require, particularly of the type suitable for heavy cavalry or heavy artillery.

In addition to the purchase for army account, commercial activity from two

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Traps for all animals—We carry in stock the largest assortment of animal traps in Canada—Guns and rifles of the popular makes—Tents, Camp Stoves, Canoes, Bicycles, Headlights and Sporting Goods.

FREE—Hallam's Sportsman's Supply Catalog—32 pages illustrated—write for your copy to-day.

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Mammoth Jack

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DELORAINE, MAN.

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Traces—1½ inch 3-ply, 1½ inch billets, 5-link heel chain.

Hames—Japanned steel bolt hames, ¾ inch hame straps.

Bridles—The bridles are well proportioned, cheeks ¾ inch, square blinds, plain leather brow band, nickel-rosettes, stiff or jointed bits.

Lines—1 inch, full length, with snaps.

Belly Bands—1½ inch, doubled and stitched.

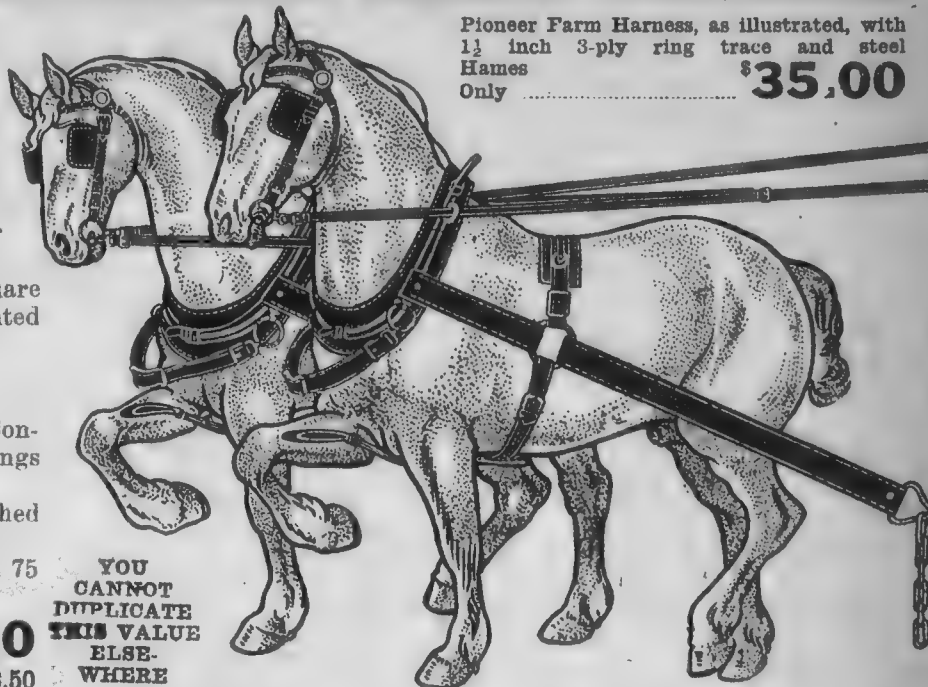
Back Pads—3½ inch housings lined with best English felt. Con-way loops at ends, ¾ inch loop in centre, 1½ inch Japanned rings on outside pads.

Pole Straps and Martingales—1½ inch, slides and snaps furnished with breast straps.

Trimmings—Black Japan. Weight, boxed for shipment, about 75 pounds.

No. 4H170.—PIONEER HARNESS, 1½ inch 3-ply ring trace \$35.00 as illustrated. Per set, without collars.

No. 4H85.—Thongsewn, leather-faced collars, each \$3.50



Pioneer Farm Harness, as illustrated, with 1½ inch 3-ply ring trace and steel Hames
Only \$35.00

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Sellers of High Grade Farm Supplies direct to Farmer

Winnipeg, Canada

distinct quarters has exerted a very evident influence upon the Canadian horse market during the past two years. From the beginning of 1916 to the month of May, 6,000 horses reached the Winnipeg stock yards from Eastern Canada, and 5,917 were shipped from the same yards westward, mostly to Saskatchewan. During the months of January, February and March, 1,805 horses were exported to the United States. A few hundred more went forward to the same market in April. The horses exported were good farm chunks weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. As high as \$500 a pair was paid for animals possessing extra quality and conformation.

This new movement in the horse market is having its effect upon prices all over Canada. Buyers report that the better classes of drafters and farm chunks are getting scarce and hard to buy. The same holds true of good big roadsters and saddlers. The noticeable scarcity of good horses of these descriptions illustrates the fact that demand has already overtaken supply, and makes it very evident that all the really good sound mares in the country should be bred this year. It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that they should be mated only with strictly high-class sires.

The number of horses rejected by army buyers clearly indicates that there is no place for the unsound horse or for the misfit. Such animals have been, are now and always will be a drag on the market. Breed to the best if you would have the best. Unsound or malformed mares are just as bad as unsound stallions. It is easier to raise a good animal than a poor one. Manage the work this spring in order that the best mare on the farm may be regularly returned to the horse. Next year, a good crop of sound, healthy colts will be as good as a bank account. Canada is likely to enter shortly the commercial export market and that market will require all the Canadian farmer can produce.—Hugh B. Thomas, Jr., Edgerton, Alta.

A BIG GRADE MILK RECORD

One of the most remarkable grade cows ever reported has been uncovered in British Columbia by means of the cow-testing association. This is a grade Holstein, owned by Alex. Davie of Ladner. In one year she produced 22,514 pounds of milk and 905.8 pounds of butter fat equivalent to 1,132.25 pounds butter 80 per cent. fat. If anyone knows of a grade cow that can equal this record let him speak up.

ADVERTISE IN THE GUIDE FOR BEST RESULTS



INJUNCTION GRANTED ANTON MICKELSON

In the Court of the King's Bench

Between

ANTON MICKELSON, Plaintiff

And

KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY LIMITED, Defendants

It was submitted to this Court that the Defendants have been using the following statement on their packages of gopher poison:—

"Beware of imitations. This package contains the original and genuine Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison, a thoroughly tried and tested exterminator, manufactured by secret process exclusively by us, from the original formula prepared and sold to us by Anton Mickelson, Registered Pharmacist and Chemist," over Anton Mickelson's signature as registered Pharmacist and Chemist.

The following are extracts from the Judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Galt, before whom the trial took place on the 28th day of February and the 1st and 4th days of March, 1918:—

"I am satisfied from the evidence of both parties given before me that the preparation now being sold by the Defendants is not by any means identical with the preparation specified in the original formula prepared by Mickelson and used by him when acting for the Mickelson Chemical Co., and the subsequent Companies in the United States.

"Apart from any other divergencies from the formula, it appears that the Defendants now utilize about 15 per cent. sugar in their preparations, whereas little, or no sugar had ever been used by Mickelson. One result of this change is that the Defendants' preparation, when subjected to damp surroundings, becomes hardened into a solid mass, and rendered almost useless.

"I find that the Plaintiff never sold or transferred to the Mickelson Chemical Company or any other Company the right to use his signature on their packages and advertisements, as they have been doing, and such use is wholly unauthorized by the Plaintiff.

"In my opinion the Defendants never acquired and do not possess any right to the Plaintiff's signature, nor any right to claim over that signature and contrary to the fact, that their gopher poison is manufactured from Mickelson's original formula.

"I am of the opinion that the Plaintiff is entitled to the injunction he seeks.

"But the Defendants have infringed the Plaintiff's legal right to his signature, and have falsely pretended that their gopher poison is manufactured from the Plaintiff's original formula, and that they persist in claiming the right to continue this conduct."

Following the decision of Hon. Mr. Justice Galt, formal judgment has been signed for Anton Mickelson in the Court of the King's Bench enjoining and restraining the Defendants (the Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.), their servants or agents, from making use of Anton Mickelson's signature or autograph or any imitation thereof in connection with the manufacture or sale of gopher poisons or at all.



Registered Stallions

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

Registered Mares

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

Registered Bulls

Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

A. CHAMPAGNE, Battleford

J. H. Graham
IMPORTER OF PERCHERONS

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SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE

One Stallion, 4 years, black and white \$150
One Stallion, 3 years, chestnut 100
Bred Mares, 4 years, bays, blacks and 100
Year-Olds, well broken to saddle and harness 50

WM. L. MARTIN
Box 87 SASK.

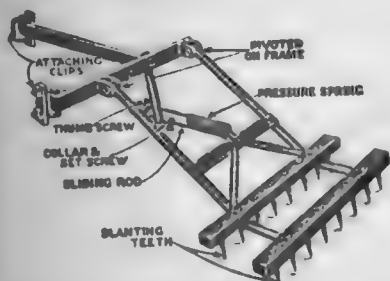
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Eggs for Hatching

Handling Eggs for Shipment—Results that may be Expected.

By Prof. M. C. Horner

This is again the season of the year when the poultry raiser looks round to find his supply of new blood for his old flock or in many cases to get enough eggs for hatching so that he can get rid of his old flock entirely. This spring the hatching season is comparatively early and the demand for eggs is fully three weeks earlier than last year. The fertility is also correspondingly higher. Present indications are for an exceptionally good hatching season. Unless the present mild weather should be followed by extremely cold weather in April and May, we may look for very good hatches. An early spring generally means good fertility and good hatches.

At this time many farmers are bringing in or have brought in new males, and the question naturally comes up, how long will it be until the eggs are fertile? We find that some fertility may be noticed the third day after the males are put in, but under average conditions the fertility will not be at its best until from the 10th to the 14th day. Previous mating with males of other breeds will not affect the purity of the breed providing sufficient time is allowed to elapse before the eggs are used.

We have repeatedly urged the necessity of selecting the hens and mating only the best ones with one selected male. Personally I believe that this one thing alone would in the first year pay many times over for all the extra time and labor involved in doing it. The farms would in a few years be stocked up with flocks of heavy laying strains. On most farms enough eggs could be gotten from 20 to 30 hens to hatch enough chickens for the season. In this way too the size of the flock and the cost of keeping it could be cut down considerably, and yet the average production per hen would be increased very materially. This is the only feasible way I can see whereby our farm flocks can be brought up to the standard they should, and sooner or later the poultry raisers of this country must come to realize it.

When the flock from which the eggs for hatching are to be secured consists of 50 to 100 hens, and when no attempt at selection is made, it is best to allow one male for every 12 to 15 females in the Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Orpingtons. In Leghorns the number of hens per male can be increased from 15 to 20 or even as high as 25 females.

Handling Shipped Eggs

The sooner eggs are set after being laid the better the hatch is likely to be. When eggs have been shipped any distance it is best to set the package upside down for a day before unpacking, this will bring the yolks within the eggs back to their normal position again. As far as packing eggs for hatching is concerned, it might be well to inform some of the beginners just how eggs should be packed. In the first place practically all breeders quote prices on setting lots, lots of 50 and 100. The number of eggs per setting varies from 13 to 15. Practically all setting size boxes sold are for 15 instead of 13. This permits of having three rows of eggs in the box and five eggs to each row, thus dividing the box into 15 equal compartments. With 13 this could not be done so easily, and the system of packing would not be so uniform. The type of package used would also have to be of slightly different shape. Personally I prefer to set 13 eggs under a hen rather than the 15, but the average buyer prefers to get 15 for the setting rather than 13. It is generally supposed that you get more for your money if you get 15 instead of 13.

The packages are made of heavy cardboard and generally come in knock-down shape. They are easily put together. They come in one-setting and two-setting sizes, and a 50-egg size. There are also some brands of 100-egg

size which are made out of cardboard. The objection to the cardboard for the 100 and even for the 50-egg size is the weight of the package when filled and ready to ship. The 50-egg size may pass all right, but for the 100-egg lots I prefer the light wooden box specially made to hold the required number. A box a little wider all round than the "Humpty-Dumpty" egg crate but a little lower, is the right size box to get for 100 eggs. In these ordinary fillers and flats can be used and there will also be enough space round the sides to put in packing. Quite a number of poultry breeders prefer to use baskets specially made for shipping hatching eggs. These are, however, used more especially in packing high-class eggs from Exhibition stock, at prices running probably about \$10.00 per setting. Many breeders use the ordinary 30 dozen market egg case for shipping hatching eggs, removing all fillers and pack the eggs in layers filling up with packing as the case is filled.

The single-setting size package made of paste-board cost about 10 cents each in dozen lots, and the two-setting size about 13 cents each. The larger sizes are correspondingly higher in price. These boxes can be secured from any poultry supply house, incubator concern and most of the seed firms in the larger cities also carry them in stock. The prices of the larger sizes in baskets or wooden boxes are somewhat higher on account of the material used in them. These, however, can be returned and used to fill three or even four orders in a single season.

Packing Eggs for Shipment

In packing eggs some soft, fine material should be used. Bran is one of the best things to use. It is fine and soft and will sift down nice and firm between the eggs. All packages should have a layer of bran put in the bottom before the fillers are put in. By placing the fillers in afterwards there will be a uniform layer of bran in each compartment about one-third of an inch deep. This acts as a cushion for the egg in transit. From old newspapers small square pieces can be torn off to wrap up each egg separately. The size of these should be from five to six inches square. Place the egg on one corner of the paper then with the thumb take the corner of the paper and bring it up tightly against the egg, then roll the egg diagonally across, wrapping up the paper at the same time. Next fold in one end of the paper, then the other, and set it in the compartment on end. After the eggs have all been put in some bran should again be put on the top. A few jars will shake it down well round the paper and cracks and crevices round the wrappings. Fill up level with the top of the fillers and then close down the top and put on the outer box. If a two-setting size is used there is an extra piece of cardboard to go in between the first setting below and the second setting on top. Put this in and pack the eggs the same way as the first setting. Most of the manufacturers send "Eggs for hatching" labels along to be pasted on the box and for sealing the ends. This will guard against any stealing of the eggs and replacing them with cheaper ones either at the shipping station en route or at the receiving point. In addition to this label the packing should be tied with a stout cord and labelled "With Care." Express companies can then be held liable for breakage. When sending eggs for hatching by parcel post these seals must be left off and the parcel simply tied. One-setting and two-setting sizes can be quite safely sent parcel post.

Prices of Eggs for Hatching

The price of eggs for hatching vary with the quality of stock. All breeders of pure-bred poultry recognize the fact that there are standard bred requirements for all breeds. The higher priced eggs are generally from stock which

has won at the largest shows in the country. The breeder who pays \$25 to \$50 for individual birds must turn over his eggs at from \$5.00 to \$10 a setting to make it pay. With this class of stock the overhead expenses are higher than with the cheaper lines. For these expenses are included the advertising, exhibiting, shipping coops, time and labor in keeping the stock in show-room shape, and incidentals. This is not including the losses that follow the conditioning and showing of stock, or the result of high living. When these prices are paid for breeding stock the chickens hatched must in turn be sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 each. The buyers of stock or eggs at the prices indicated are not so plentiful and the breeder therefore must cover a larger territory to get the sale for his stock and eggs which means heavier or more extensive advertising and also a larger circuit of shows, thus running up the overhead charges in proportion. The breeder who buys the \$10 or \$15 bird can afford to sell his eggs at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per setting, and sell his stock at \$5.00 each. Prices lower than these represent quality in proportion as far as exhibition qualities are concerned at least.

Prices for Heavy Laying Stock

These figures do not take into consideration the qualities of egg production. There are but few breeders that will make quotations based on this, but the breeders of heavy laying stock have to make prices according to the standard bred qualities of their stock so, therefore, we usually find bred-to-lay stock and eggs lower in price. The selling of eggs for hatching is very much like selling anything else—we get pretty much what we pay for.

A fair price for eggs for hatching in incubator lots is \$8.00 to \$12.00 per hundred. Anything lower than \$8.00 is not up to much as far as standard bred qualities are concerned.

Probably in no other line of business is the buyer so much at the mercy of the seller, or the other way about if you like, as in the buying and selling of eggs for hatching. The seller can hardly give any guarantee as to fertility although he is quite sure that a reasonable number will be fertile. The buyer, on the other hand, can be dishonest in claiming infertile eggs when they actually were fertile. Many buyers claim that the breeders responsibility does not cease until the chicks are hatched, which may in some instances be correct.

Variations in Results

From our observation in handling thousands of eggs for hatching every year we have concluded that an average of about three out of every ten buyers actually know how to handle the setting hen or the incubator. We have had reports come in on eggs from the same pens laid the same day, sold the same day, and set the same day, saying in the one case that the fertility was as high as 90 per cent. down to 35 per cent. in the other. We know full well that trouble was in the handling of the eggs after they left us, and yet the purchaser will blame the breeder. The breeder can of course always demand the infertile eggs to be returned. But even this is not satisfactory especially where an incubator is used. If the temperature of an incubator goes up too high it generally happens the first or second day after the machine is set. A temperature of 107 degrees for a few hours will kill most of the germs in the very early stages of incubation and therefore the eggs would test out apparently infertile.

A reasonable per cent. of fertility to expect in eggs that have been shipped any distance is 75 per cent. Any purchaser having this should not register any kick. The percentage hatch will depend on whether the hen or the incubator is used. If we can hatch one chick from every two and a half eggs set during the entire season we are quite well satisfied. When hatching them in thousand lots we consider this quite a high percentage. When hatching only a hundred or two it would be considered extremely low.

Farm Machinery

STUDY MACHINERY INSTRUCTIONS

Every tool should be carefully examined at least when a job is completed. The tractor, which is coming into more general use, could be cleaned profitably at the end of each day's work. This would not only increase the life of the machine, but would give the operator a chance to discover broken parts which otherwise would impair the efficiency of the tractor and the driver. The same care should be accorded to the other implements in proportion to their delicacy and complication of structure.

If farm machines are examined on the completion of each job, and there is no time to repair them at that time, each part should be labelled, so that it can be ordered and replaced at the earliest convenience. The time to repair the equipment is not when the machine is needed in the field, but during the spare time when it is in the machine house.

Investigation has shown that, in most cases where tractors do not give good service, the cause has been due to lack of knowledge on the part of the operator. The farmer should study the machinery carefully before he condemns it. Every instruction book that accompanies a machine is sent out with the idea of aiding the operator. When a new tractor is bought, the farmer can well afford to spend many hours of his idle time in studying the machine. It should be remembered that very few manufacturers would put a tractor on the market which could not be operated. While they might succeed in selling a considerable number of unsatisfactory machines, the reaction would soon force them out of business. With this idea in view, it is probable that operators will find the fault within themselves, rather than within the tractor. The same suggestion might be made concerning other farm implements.—E. H. Lehmann.

SOME SPRING SUGGESTIONS

We all must prepare in every way for a bigger crop and produce more food stuffs during 1918. This is our slogan, not merely selfish ends. Do not forget the land side that is worn out on that sulky plow; the whiffletree you broke the last afternoon discing. There are some of the wooden boxes in the disc that should be replaced. The disc on the drill would be better cleaned and well oiled so they will turn when you hitch to it in the spring. If the pressure springs are weak and not putting the seed down to the moisture, get new ones, or leave half the old ones on and wonder next summer why some of the grain is six inches high and the rest a foot high, or if you do not change any watch where there is a ridge and where you struck out a land and where the disc had to put the seed in deep. The grain will be much higher and stronger.

If you have a tractor, there are repairs to get and over-hauling to do before it goes to work. Help is scarce this spring and perhaps you can save a man by hitching extra disc and harrows behind the engine. I pulled a disc, harrows and float behind my 10-20 last spring. You may not use a float. I find them useful in pulverizing lumpy soil. A simple way to make one is by cutting notches in a 2 x 6 plank and fitting in about three 4 x 4 scantling with sharp corners down. Do not make it too long as it is not so good where the field is uneven.

Feeding the Horses

In this part of Saskatchewan the most of the work horses run on the prairie or receive very little strong feed during the winter. Horses should be well fed before and during seeding. I think three quarts of chopped or rolled oats is equal to four quarts of whole oats. If you started feeding in February when seeding begins you will find your horses have good life and will take a gallon of oats with quart of bran and not hurt them. If you think this is not strong enough feed try putting in a cup full of the wheat you cleaned out of the seed. If you find you have more work than you can do my advise is, put what seed you sow in right and

summerfallow the stubble land. You will be farther ahead. You will find a good way to get more work done is by getting up a little earlier in the morning, have the horses fed by four o'clock and in the field before six. Then let them have an extra hour out of the heat at noon. Your horses will do more work and keep in good shape. Now is the time to see that the harness is oiled and the collars fit.

Make an attachment to pull a section of harrows behind the plow and pulverize the soil before it gets hard, an extra horse will handle it.

Are you going to make a hog pasture for summer and sow some rape? Plan where you will build it and order some hog fence.

These are a few things we should think about and have everything in ship shape when the rush of spring work comes. It will save you time and money.—Jim.

KEROSENE IN A TRACTOR

An internal combustion tractor to perform the function of using kerosene in the most successful and advantageous manner must embody in its design and construction the following elements:

1. A double carburetor with one side connected to the gasoline supply tank, which can be properly adjusted and used for starting and heating up the motor.

2. The other carburetor connected to the kerosene or distillate supply tank and properly adjusted so that the intake air lines to the motor may be instantaneously switched from communication from one carburetor to the other as the circumstances may require.

3. The pipe lines from the kerosene or distillate tank must be through some portion receiving heat from the exhaust that will raise the temperature of this low grade fuel to a point not above 90 nor below 75.

4. The kerosene carburetor must have its inlet connected to a housing around the exhaust pipe so that when the exhaust pipe becomes heated the air passes into the carburetor at a temperature not below 80.

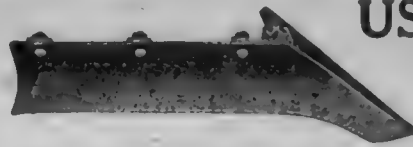
5. With the air and the fuel at the temperatures above given meeting in the carburetor, the mixture is readily formed.

6. The mixture thus formed must be turned into gas (air charged with kerosene is not yet gas) therefore in travelling through the intake pipe it must now be brought in contact with surfaces of the intake pipe made hot on the exhaust pipe (called a gasifier). Passing over these heated corrugated surfaces in a circular path and finally travelling upwards into the cylinder the centrifugal action throws the heavier particles of kerosene against the heated wall and the heat transforms the kerosene charged air into a dry gas which will instantaneously explode and burn up completely.

In this method, please observe that it is the heavier part of the mixture that comes in closest contact with the heated portion of the corrugated walls, while the lighter portion, and consequently the more perfect part of the mixture, comes less in contact and therefore absorbs less of the heat, thus the lighter and better form of mixture is relieved from over-heating. To over-heat the lighter portion of the mixture, destroys its power, for the reason that the hotter the mixture gets, of course, the less expansion there is left in it.

7. In the passageway between the gasifier and the intake valve must be provided with a valve through which outside air can be taken in which will temper this gas mixture and reduce the temperature of it thereby prevent the loss of expansion due to the temperature required to gasify the mixture.

8. Provision for injecting water with kerosene and low grade fuel is necessary to prevent carbon deposits and pre-ignition. It is not necessary to start the water for a few minutes, and in some conditions of temperature very little water is required. When pre-ignition takes place water is required,



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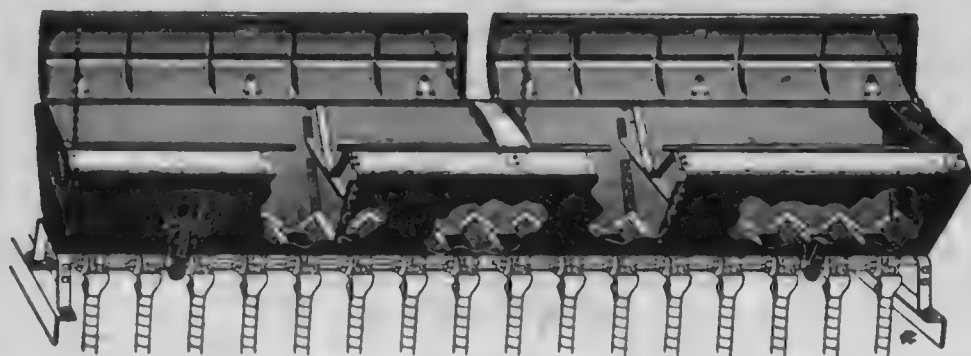


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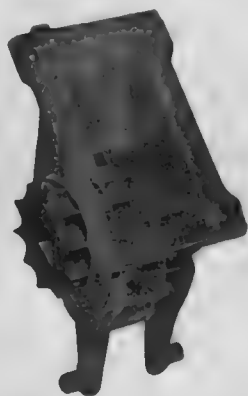
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but just enough to prevent it. Too much water is evidenced by a white vapor through the exhaust.

9. The Thermos-Syphon System of circulating the cooling water is important in burning kerosene because it automatically starts the water circulating as soon as sufficient heat has accumulated in the motor for burning kerosene. A circulating pump is objectionable because at certain seasons of the year the cooling water is circulated too fast and keeps the temperature of the motor too low, causing condensation in the cylinder, and when the mixture is not thoroughly gasified, or becomes condensed, the passage of fuel by the piston is sure to be the result.

10. The motor parts must be thoroughly lubricated. Oil must be automatically supplied to them while in operation. The mechanical oiler dropping small quantities of oil on these cylinder parts is inadequate and yet would be too expensive if the oil only passed once over these parts and then went to the bottom of the crank case and drained out on the ground. The importance of thoroughly lubricating the connecting rods, main bearings, pistons and all working parts of the motor cannot be over stated. The necessity therefore of so handling the kerosene and other low grade fuels as to prevent blowing it by the piston rings is not only the most economical in the use of fuel but also in the use of lubricating oil. Any motor passing the lubricating oil through the working parts and then on to the ground without making any further use of it, is an admission that kerosene passes the piston.

11. The four cylinder opposed type of motor not only lends itself admirably for motor work generally because it can be applied to a tractor without the employment of a bevel gear drive, without making the machine excessively wide and without throwing the weight too much forward or too much rearward but placing it central where it belongs, but in addition to that it possesses features that are very advantageous in the use of kerosene and low grade fuels because two of the cylinders are far removed from the other two, thereby the heat accumulation in one centre is not excessive and permits of the use of two gasifiers, one for each pair of cylinders, which if not entirely impossible would be very difficult to accomplish were all four side by side.

12. It also possesses another feature of great importance in a kerosene burning tractor, and that is that only two main bearings are required. A rugged crank shaft can be provided and the main bearings made adjustable by the use of ordinary tools and without dismantling any piece or part of the motor. A crank shaft with three or more bearings is not only hard to keep in alignment but incapable of ready adjustment.

13. It is clearly apparent that the valve in the head and the removable cylinder walls are important elements in the construction of a kerosene-burning tractor motor. The valve in the head, eliminates the dead pocket in the combustion chamber. The greatest economy can not be established when useless dead pockets filled with explosive material at each explosion stroke are wasted. Removable cylinder walls can be made of a harder and more dense casting, which gives longer wear, and it is also important to remove the lime and scale that will accumulate on the cylinder wall, to prevent over-heating. The removable cylinder wall provides a means by which this can be readily and successfully accomplished.

STAGNANT WATER IN WELL

We have at our school a well dug by hand 50 ft. deep. When contractor reached this depth he made a test with auger and struck a vein. He then drove a one and a half inch pipe in auger hole through which the present supply of water is obtained. The water raises about nine feet in dug hole. Being a school well the supply is too great. What is the best means of fixing well so water may be used by scholars attending school. It has been suggested that a 4-inch pipe be put

in well and allow pump to work inside, filling around 4-inch pipe with gravel.—C. W. Dyer.

I would advise you to put in about 15 feet of vitrified pipe, 8 or 10 inches in diameter, in the dug well, then fill the well outside of the pipe with good clean coarse gravel, fill it up even with the top of the pipe. If the water still rise above that (and it may), the school trustees must have it pumped out occasionally to keep the supply from getting stagnant.—H. Cater, Brandon.

LANTERN GLASSES

I would like to know how many men there are in the west that are entirely satisfied with the quality of the globes used in ordinary lanterns. I can truthfully say that we do not ourselves break more than a pair of glasses per year on the three lanterns that we use. But we must buy on the average, about a dozen globes per year for each lantern in use. Before they are on a couple of weeks they develop a crack which grad-

been too great a waste of grain in the straw piles of this country.—E. A. G., Prince Albert.

TINKERING WITH VALVES

One of the places where an energetically operated screw driver can do a lot of damage to an engine is with the valve operating mechanism. Usually it has some adjustments available to take care of wear, and a few turns of the screw driver here may throw out of adjustment the timing of the valve. If the inlet valve is an automatic or suction type in that the suction of the piston opens it automatically, the tension of the spring should be such that the valve opens at the correct moment. This should be immediately following the starting of the suction strokes, so as to let the valve open up and admit a full charge of fuel while the suction is strong and the mixture on entering the cylinder may be well vaporized and mixed. On the other hand, the tension of the spring should be such that it will pull the valve to its seat promptly



Returned soldiers who have had farming experience learning how they can, in spite of their disabilities, earn their living by operating tractor plows. The instructor in this class is a civilian with a wooden leg. His ability to manage the job is the best evidence that a soldier with a similar disability will have no difficulty doing so.

ually spreads till the whole globe is in small pieces. As often as not, this occurs after it has been lit for an hour or more. I have changed the style and make of lantern time and again and it seems to make no difference. If anyone can put on the market a glass that will stand up under reasonable care, let him advertise in this paper and I feel safe in saying that he will be swamped with orders at almost any price. What do you think about it?—A Sask. Secretary.

THRESHING MACHINE WASTE

Some farmers in Saskatchewan complain that while energetic action is being taken in many directions to save food, one situation that is productive of wholesale waste has been overlooked in the failure to make more stringent restrictions in reference to the quantity of grain blown out with the straw during the threshing season.

There are many farmers who complain that their stacks are red with wheat and that they have been intimidated from making complaint by the fear that the machine operator would pack up his outfit and quit the job. Consequently an abuse that is a crime against the whole allied cause flourishes unchecked.

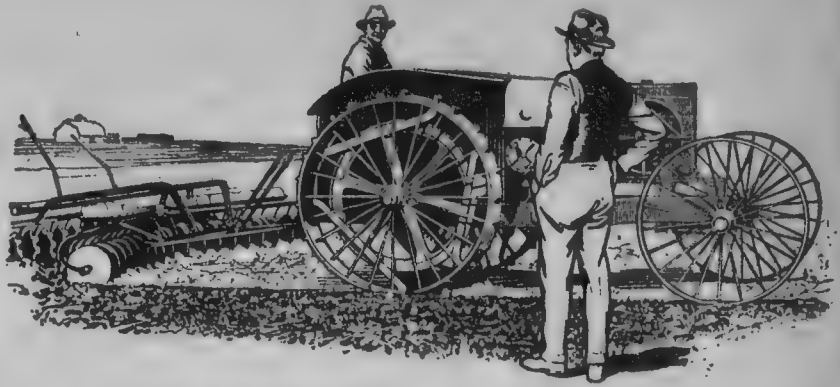
The federal or provincial governments have it in their power to take action with regard to this matter. Legislation would be required to place some of the responsibility for clean work on the shoulders of the man who operates the machine. There is no effectiveness in saving crusts of bread from the garbage can while permitting tons of loaves to be blown out of the threshing machine.

Separator men, in my estimation, should learn their business the same as any other tradesmen. There has

and hold it there without any fluttering. One of the marvels of gas engine construction is the length of time that an engine valve spring will continue to do this after operating many thousands of times. Still, a few misplaced adjustments here may destroy the effectiveness of this spring and valve trouble then becomes a constantly recurring evil.

In the case of the mechanically operated valve, whether inlet or exhaust, there is a greater possibility of damage from screw driver or monkey wrench. The time of opening the mechanically operated inlet valve is a little earlier than that of the automatic valve. It should start to open, if anything, a little before the piston struts on its suction stroke. With the mechanically operated exhaust valve, the time of opening is equally important in order that the exhaust gases may be gotten rid of quickly but not before the engine gets all the power that is possible from the explosion. Untimely opening or closing of the valves is certain to result in poor engine operation. Excessive fuel consumption, decreased power, difficulties with the valves, with ignition, etc., all these and many other things may result. And it is no very difficult job while tinkering with the valve operating mechanism to prevent the valves from coming to a tight seat. Leaking valves will then result, with many attendant evils.—Farm Implement News.

A broken axe handle may be removed by boring with a stock drill bit. These bits may be secured with shanks that will fit an ordinary brace. Nails and iron wedges will not injure such a bit though they will soon play hob with an auger bit. Soft pine wedges are better than iron wedges for securing an axe handle.



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LICE-GUARANTEED METHOD OF DESTROYING all lice on horses or cattle with one (dry) treatment, 50 cents; also other information. J. M. Hall, Gadsby, Alta. 14-2

HORSES

FOR SALE—THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. Jocelyn, imp. (7957), Sire, Baron Hudson (4965), by Barons Pride; foaled 1905, weight 1800. Collynie, imp. (17921), by Everlasting (5346), by Barons Pride, Dam, Princess Maud (19021), by Royal Edward (6141); weight 1900 lbs., sure foal getter, foaled 1912. Baron Beautiful (17123), by Prince Beautiful (10216), by Charming Prince (2793), Dam, Rosie McLaren (16205) imp., by Royal Favorite (4052), will make 1700 lbs., foaled 1915. Further particulars from Jno. A. Jamieson, Halkirk, Alta. 11-4

STALLION WANTED—MOORE PARK STALLION CLUB require a Clydesdale stallion for coming season under federal plan; 80 mares guaranteed. Send particulars, weight, breed etc., to S. H. S. Beattie, Sec.-Treas., Moore Park, Man.

NO NEED TO BE WITHOUT A GOOD STALLION in your neighborhood. We have first class Percherons and Belgians for sale at greatly reduced prices. C.D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 13-2

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BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS— 3 two-year-old Belgians and 1 Percheron, three years old. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—SUFFOLK STALLION, REGISTERED, rising four years, sure breeder, broken to harness, quiet. Cheap for cash. French, Shellbrook, Sask. 13-2

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE cheap. This spring one will be four and the other two will be three. A. J. Bradley, Milestone, Sask. 13-2

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IMPORTED, registered in class A, 12 years old, for sale. J. Stewart, phone 5-14, Starbuck, Manitoba. 13-6

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 13-4f

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE. WRITE for prices. Joseph Northgraves, Viscount, Sask. 13-2

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale on liberal terms. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-4f

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-4f

SPENCER PEARCE, BREEDER OF SUFFOLKS, Stallions for sale. Ravenscrag, Sask. 13-2

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FROM PRIZE winning stock, February farrowed. Price \$15.00 each, when ready for shipment. Order now. John B. Shimmom, Stoughton, Sask. 13-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 74f

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED DUROC— Jersey August boars. Booking orders for March and April pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 14-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—ORDER YOUR pigs now for June delivery, from early March litters, \$15.00 each. H. A. Hove, Excel, Alta. 13-5

EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES. SOWS to farrow April and May; also 2 good boars. Thos. Henderson, Holland, Man. 10-6

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, August, 1917, farrow. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOW, eight months old. Mrs. James Murray, Hamiota, Man. 14-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—UNRELATED pairs, April pigs. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 14-6

DUROC-JERSEYS—SEPTEMBER BOARS, bred from Bailey's famous herd, \$35.00 each. Spencer Bros., Edgerton, Alta. 14-4

HEREFORD BULL, No. 15803, COMING FIVE, \$300. Have to change on account of his get. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-3

C. A. HULSE, TOGO, SASK., BREEDER AND importer of Big Type Poland Chinas. 9-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS FROM choice stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 13-10

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CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, net bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Housfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-4f

AYRSHIRE FEMALES FOR SALE—PURE breeds. Two cows, four yearling heifers, three heifer calves. Good milking strain. Prices reasonable. Thos. Haselwood, Glenboro, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL (No. 54218), age 19 months, also one age 11 months. Both big. A. L. Lockerby, Neelin, Man. 13-3

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES AND ONE McOpa's Pride, five years, absolutely quiet, good stock getter. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—SEVEN REGISTERED SHORT- horn heifers, seven to fourteen months; also two bulls, fifteen to seventeen months. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—TWO PEDIGREED SHORTHORN bulls, four years. Won second prize at recent Provincial Fair, Regina. Bred by Emmert, Oak Bluff. F. A. Blain, Saskatoon. 14-2

V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREED- er of registered Shorthorns. Two good young bulls for sale, red bull 20 months old, roan bull 16 months old. 14-3

RED POLLED BULLS, ONE TO TWO YEARS, \$100 to \$150. Fort Comfort Ranch, Bergfeld, Sask. 13-2

SHORTHORN BULLS, REGISTERED, HIGH classed breeding. Israel Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 12-4

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PURE BRED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE both sexes. Apply to W. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 13-2

POLAN-ANGUS BULL, PURE BRED, 2½ years old. W. Crozier, Beaubier Hotel, Brandon, Man. 13-3

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL FOR sale. Apply to J. H. Brown, Box 64, Indian Head, Sask. 13-3

CATTLE (Continued)

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 8-4f

BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 10-52

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

WANTED—A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN- Friesian bull. John Pifer, Whitla, Alberta. 13-2

D. L. STEWART, LENA, MAN., BREEDER OF Hereford cattle. Young bulls for sale now. 10-5

POULTRY AND EGGS

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize stock mating, \$5.00 per setting. Selected mating \$2.50 per setting of 15. Our winnings recent Winnipeg Show: Rose Combs, 2nd cock bird, 2nd and third cockerel (class 23) 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets (class 13), 1st and 2nd pen (class 8), 1st and 2nd single comb, cockerel in large class. Write for mating list. If you want high-class stock, order from us. D. J. McDonald, 708 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. 11-4

POULTRY SUPPLIES—TRAP NESTS, \$1.25; founts, 50c. to \$1.25; leg bands, 90c. per 100; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Egg shipping boxes, 15-egg, \$1.50 per doz.; 20-egg, \$2.00 per doz.; 100-egg, 50c. each. Grit boxes, 75c.; charcoal, 50 lbs., \$1.35; shipping crates, 1 and 2 birds, 35c. and 45c. each. Incubators, \$9.00 to \$29.00; hovers, \$10.00. Also electric incubators and hovers. Catalogs free. Agents wanted. The Brett Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 12-4f

SILVER CUP RHODE ISLAND REDS—53 prizes, 2 diplomas and large silver trophy won in past four years. Seven Rose Comb cockerels left, \$10 to \$30. One straight comb left, young but finest exhibition stock. First \$25 takes him. Rose Comb Reds our specialty. We breed also R. C. Buff Leghorns, Houdans and finest strain English Red Caps. Order early. Crown Poultry Yards, Box 554, Neepawa, Man. 10-8

ALL LEADING BREEDS POULTRY—SET- tings, 15 eggs, utility, \$2.00; bred-to-lay, \$3.00. Infertiles replaced once. Prices on exhibition matings and day old chicks on request. Stock for sale. Also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Write today for free catalog. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. Reference, Royal Bank. 10-8

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND Whites, good winter layers. Eggs, Reds, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; Whites, \$2.00 setting. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-6

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES, GUILD strain, healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs, \$2.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, winners and layers. This pen has free range. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 13-2

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF Orpingtons. Pen No. 1, \$3.00 per 15 eggs; pen No. 2, \$2.00. Both pens headed by fine big birds. No. 1 pen prize winning bird. No. 2 pen in either pen. This ad. shall only appear once. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Route One, Estevan, Sask. 13-2

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, trap-nested strain. Eggs from a choice flock, \$1.50 setting, or \$7.75 per hundred. Two pens, all choice birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00 setting. All eggs packed carefully and guaranteed. Ad. will not appear again this month. Mrs. J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 13-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BARRED ROCKS only. Open farm run, vigorous, much greater fertility than confined fowl, \$75. New blood, both sexes, Canadian-American prize stock, best procurable, \$2.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 45; \$12 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 13-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, EXTRA VALUE, from special pen only, containing two-year-old hens and males from imported eggs, low set vigorous birds, Martin Dorcas record laying strain, \$3.00, 15. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 13-2

MY WINNINGS IN BUFF ORPINGTONS, and White Leghorns at Neepawa Poultry Show, seven first best young pens, best pair Mediterranean class. Third and fourth pens Brandon Show. Write for mating list. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching. The best yet, "McArthur's" strain, \$3.00 per setting of fifteen; fourteen dollars per hundred eggs. If setting is unsatisfactory replaced at half price. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCKS—SEND FOR FREE CATA- log of my Imperial Aristocrats. Great layers; grand show birds; winnings 1917, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Strassburg, 24 firsts, 25 other prizes, fine cups. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 14-6

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, beautiful dark red birds, no smut, well developed, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 12-4

SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATA- log of Incubators, Brooders, Accessories, Poultry Supplies and Remedies, Bee, Bird and Dog Supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. 10-8

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9-4

BARRED ROCK AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$4 and \$5; also pullets, \$3 each. Toulouse geese, \$7; geanders, \$9. 15 White Wyandotte pullets and hens, \$2.50 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Waseley, Sask. 11-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)—EGGS for hatching, something good at a reasonable price, \$2.50 for 15 eggs; \$6.75 for 50; \$12.50 for 100. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—TOM BARROWS world record laying strain. Special matings. Eggs, \$3.00 fifteen; \$5.00 thirty. Regal-Barrow matings, \$2.00 fifteen; \$3.50 thirty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 14-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, VIGOR- ous birds, egg-laying strain. \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction or money refunded. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-2

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRAP- nested and bred in line for 17 years. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Steinbach, Man. 14-2

TWELVE ONLY PURE BRED BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, worth \$5 each, but because combs slightly frosted selling at \$4. McArthur prize strain. Booking orders for incubator sets now. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 14-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Manitoba. 14-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—TWO choice pens. Prize-winning males and some prize-winning females in both pens. Price of eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Saltcoats, Sask. 14-2

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringle" strain. Exhibition matings, \$3.00 setting; Utility, \$1.50 setting. J. W. Baker, Bechar, Sask. 14-10

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Hatching eggs. Pen 1, headed by winner 1st prize and special, 15 eggs, \$4.50; 30 eggs, \$8.00. Pen 2, good birds, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$3.50 per 15. Orders booked. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 14-3

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen; \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 11-4

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NICK TAITINGER.

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Please cancel my ad. at once on Rye Grass Seed for Sale, etc. Please be prompt in removing ad. as my seed is nearly all sold.

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Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES and White Plymouth Rocks. Get our prices on the best by test in the West. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215 F Ave S., Saskatoon; Sask. 12-4

MRS. A. COOPER, TREESBANK, MAN.— Busy "B" Barred Rock eggs, fifteen, \$3.50; thirty, \$6.00. Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00. 12-8

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—WE HAN- dle Cyphers and Buckeye machines, poultry supplies, etc. Write for free catalog. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 10-8

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale, \$2.25 each. Will also sell eggs for hatching at \$1.25 per setting of 15 eggs. Mrs. E. J. Black, Margaret, Manitoba. 12-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—HATCH- ing eggs from winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$2.00. W. G. Ennos, Carnduff, Sask. 12-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Ferris' famous strain, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for fifteen. W. F. Cook, Bredenburg, Sask. 12-2

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOUR DIF- ferent strains, absolutely pure bred and splendid layers. Mating list free. Order eggs now. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 12-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING—TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00 per 6; Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$3.00 per 11. From prize stock. Mrs. B. W. Groger, Govan, Sask. 12-2

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Fisher's famous layers. 13 for \$2.00; 32 for \$5.00; 100 for \$10.00. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 14-2

TO EFFECT QUICK SALE—14 CHOICE BARRED Rock cockerels, \$3. 6 turkey hens at \$4.50. All carriage paid. J. S. Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask. 12-2

CHOICE SINGLE COMB R. I. R. COCKERELS, \$2.50. Eggs from pen of 12 picked Rose Comb R. I. Red hens and special cockerel, \$2.00 per setting. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. Bronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. Toulouse geese eggs, 75 cents each. T. H. Wilmot, Clamwilliam, Man. 14-3

MOOPA EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, all winter layers, not just March starters, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 14-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED- to-lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY laying strain. Exhibition pens, \$3.00; Utility, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 14-4

WHITE ROCKS—GOOD WINTER LAYERS, best show birds. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Order early. Mrs. J. A. Whelan, Coderre, Sask. 14-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, Funk's strain, heavy layers, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$8.00 per hundred. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 14-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, GREAT layers. Hatching eggs, \$6.50 per hundred. Setting, \$1.50. Albert Robblee Cayley, Alta. 11-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD winter laying stock, \$2 per 15, or \$6 per 100. Ed Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 12-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 12-4

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 12-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Wm. Myers, Wauchope, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15; \$11.00 100. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 12-4

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 12-7

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from University stock, \$3, \$5 each. Mrs. Boast, Marengo P.O., Alta. 11-4

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 12-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD laying strain. Setting of 15 for \$2.50. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 12-4

NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR BARRED ROCK eggs, \$2.00 per 15. From prize winners. J. Horner, Macleod, Alta. 12-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM FINEST FREE range stock in the West, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. W. Hurst, Delisle, Sask. 12-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS, SET- tings 15, \$2.00. From Gillies' big laying strain. Mrs. Smooty, Wauchope, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Parker Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 12-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Dear, Tinsy, Sask. 12-5

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

S. C. BLACK AND BROWN LEGHORNS— Hatching eggs, \$2 and \$3 setting. Cockerels for sale. R. F. Stevens, Fleming, Sask. 12-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, SINGLE comb, \$3.00 each, good laying strain. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 12-4

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. One prize tom, 3 years, \$8.00. H. Prockter, Fenwood, Sask. 12-4

CHOICE PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.00 and \$3.00. E. L. Fowle, Hope Farm, Keeler, Sask. 12-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale, \$2.50. J. E. Mills, Medora, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Ezra Woods, Lashburn, Sask. 12-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. L. Wiles, Camrose Alberta 11-4

SEND DIME FOR SAMPLE COPY POULTRY Journal, Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. 14-2

FARM LANDS

STROUT'S NEW SPRING FARM CATALOG describes hundreds money-making equipped farms, dozen states. On page 9 is 60 acres main state road, mile to village and creamery, near lake, 6-room house and barn. Owner wanting larger farm makes low price \$1200, part down. If taken soon, horse, 3 cows, hens, cream separator, etc., included. Read on page 7 about 150 acres, good 8-room house, convenient barn, poultry house, 8 cows, pair horses, hens, tools, wagons, machinery, maple sugar evaporator and outfit complete. \$2750 takes everything; \$1000 down and easy terms. A village dairy farm, page 13, has 166 acres, 9-room slate roof house, big barn. Including 17 cows, 12 young cattle, pair horses, hens, hogs, tools, wagons and machinery; aged owner's price for all \$5200. Easy terms. On page 32 is 200 acre stock, corn and grain farm on macadam road, half mile to village high school 150 acres rich Cecil loam tillage. 10-room brick house; basement barn 70 x 90; tenant house and outbuildings 30 acres wheat; 40 acres new clover. Pair horses, 15 cows included by aged owner for \$12,500; 1-3 cash. Write now for your free copy this big money-saving catalog and easily find the farm you want. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3202, 180 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK FARM OF 480 acres, half mile from C.P.R. station, near Oak Lake. 100 acres of arable land for coarse grains and another 130 acres available, rest in pasture. All fenced; barn about 48 x 60 with hay loft; abundance of water; windmill; excellent house with basement full size and furnace. Several thousand dollars of wood. Price \$17,500. Suitable deposit accepted and balance at 7%. James Andrews, Oak Lake, Man.

EXPERIENCED CANADIAN FARMER WANTS 320 or 480 acres, not too rolling and must be free or almost free of stone and small sloughs; not over five miles from village; prefer place with fair improvements; would buy livestock and equipment if price is right. Will pay owner extra if he will sow or assist in sowing crop this spring. Reply, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg, Man. 12-3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg

FOR SALE—150 ACRES IN SOUTH-EASTERN Manitoba. Well improved; excellent water; all fenced, cross fenced; good buildings; 20 acres under cultivation, 100 acres choice timber, will yield 2500 cords of wood; 3 1/2 miles from siding; good soil and in good district. \$1200; \$300 cash, balance to suit. Reduction if all cash. S. A. Anderson, Piney, Man. 14-2

SELL YOUR FARM QUICKLY UNDER OUR moving picture system. We take your land to the buyer instead of taking the buyer to the land. A post card will bring all information. Doughtie, Jack & Lyons, Land Specialists, 607-609 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 12-13

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

HALF SECTION, IMPROVED, EIGHT MILES out, mixed farm. \$10.00 acre. James Enright, Invermay Sask. 12-10

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM MACHINERY

SAVE MONEY ON TRACTOR REPAIRS WITH our thoroughly equipped plant—pattern shop, foundry, machine shop, oxy-acetylene welding plant. We make iron, brass, semi-steel castings for all purposes. Our semi-steel master gears cost less and wear longer. Old gears taken in exchange. Re-bored cylinders fitted accurately with oversize pistons and rings by expert mechanics. Prices quoted at your station. Prince Albert Foundry Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 12-3

TRACTORS FOR SALE—4 (BIG 4) TRACTORS in first class condition, ready to start on the minute. Each tractor will haul 5 binders and cut 100 acres per day, or will furnish power to moderate size separator, or will easily haul 8 crocking plows for summerfallowing. Prices and terms very reasonable. Apply to James Scilly, Young, Sask. 12-4

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FARM MACHINERY (Continued)

FOR SALE—ONE NICHOLS AND SHEPPARD 25 H.P. double-cylinder steam plowing engine; one water tank. Nichols and Sheppard separator, 30-50, set of eight P and O plows, breaker and stubble bottoms. Outfit in good condition. Run about 80 days. A snap for cash, or will take stock as part payment. Apply to E. A. McFarland, Edgerton, Alta. 12-2

EIGHT-FURROW MASSEY-HARRIS ENGINE gang plow, has plowed less than 400 acres; also breaking bottom attachment with double set of shares which has broken only 100 acres Timothy; also Cuddy guide attachment for engine. All in first class condition. Cheap for cash, or would trade for stock. P.O. Box 33, Minto, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE—J. I. CASE 20-H.P. STEAM TRAC- tion engine; Case 36-56 steel separator, with all attachments; one Manitoba Champion 32-56 separator, with all attachments. Both in good shape. Cheap for cash. Jacob J. Dyck, Winkler, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE 60-H.P. Hart-Parr engine; one Advance separator, 32-56; also one 8-furrow plow, Cocksbutt. All in good working order. Will sell separately. Cheap for cash. Apply P. H. C., Box 653, Bagot, Sask. 12-2

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FOR SALE—15-30 FAIRBANKS-MORSE TRAC- tor, 38-in. Farquhar separator, caboose, five-furrow P.O. gang, three roller crusher. Price \$2600. Full particulars upon request. Walter Collins, Viscount, Sask. 12-2

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FOR SALE—15-30 MOGUL KEROSENE TRAC- tor, six-furrow P. & O. plow, 32-50 Aultman Taylor separator. \$2,000; half cash. Box 180, Rordan, Sask. 12-2

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WANTED—SMALL SECOND-HAND THRESH- ing outfit; gas engine preferred. Will trade good sound imported Shire stallion on same. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, fully equipped with blower, 30-in. cylinder, new, never used. For quick sale, \$750. Rented farm T. J. Anderson Hugar, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-40 KEROSENE tractor. Good reason for selling. Foster Bailey, Bradwardine, Man. 12-2

25 H.P. NICHOLS AND SHEPPARD STEAM engine, in first class shape. Cheap for quick sale. A. Ashdown, Beaverdale, Sask. 12-2

WANTED—MANURE SPREADER, CHEAP FOR cash. P.O. Box 1704, Winnipeg. 12-4

REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS OF REGISTERED Marquis wheat, second generation Seager Wheeler's strain. Every bag inspected by the Seed Growers' Association. \$3.25 per bushel. Sample on request. W. R. Brookinton, Elva, Man. 12-2

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ALFALFA SEED—MONTANA NORTHERN grown in best and most hardy seed on the market. Genuine Grimms' pale blue blossom No. 1, 99.26% pure, no foul seed, 40 cents per lb.; No. 2, 30 cents. Pedigree furnished on request. Montana Native, 25 cents and 15 cents; 99% pure. James Ransell (Grower), Harlem, Montana, Box C104. 14-4

FOR SALE—SEED BARLEY (MENSURY), clean and free from frost. Limited supply. Price per bushel, sacked, \$2.60. J. T. Smith, Rosthern, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—ONE SMALL CAR, seed oats (Seager), grown on summerfallow, free from noxious weeds, for 98 cents per bushel. P. Gabriel, Erskine, Alta. 12-3

AT WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, \$11.00 PER cwt., sacked, l.o.b. Brockton, J. Martin, Brockton, Alta. 12-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, splendid quality, 12 cents per lb. V. G. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask. 14-3

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SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES (Cont'd)

RYE GRASS SEED, 12 CENTS PER LB. cleaned and sacked, l.o.b. Wadena. E. Atkinson, Wadena, Sask. 14-2

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM OBNOXIOUS seeds, 11 cents, bags included. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-13

SIXTY-DAY OATS, J. POMEROY, ROBLIN, Man. 5-11

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POTATOES—TABLE TALK, SELECTED medium-sized seed, \$1.25 bushel sacked. Millet. Only about 200 bushels left. Robert Young, Millet, Alberta 14-3

FAMOUS HEAVY-YIELDING PRAIRIE Flower Seed Potatoes, \$1.25 per bushel l.o.b. Millet, sacked. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 14-3

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OUR SPRING PRICE LIST IS NOW READY. A postal card will bring it to you. Write today. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 14-1

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IMPROVE YOUR BREAD—HOMAYDE IM- prover will make a larger, better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Send 15 cents for package for 100 loaves. HoMayde Products Co., Toronto, or C. J. Jones, Winnipeg. 12-3

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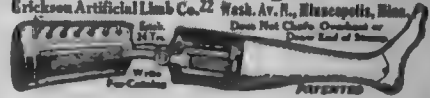
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WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH- rooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. Start now. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address: Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 14-4

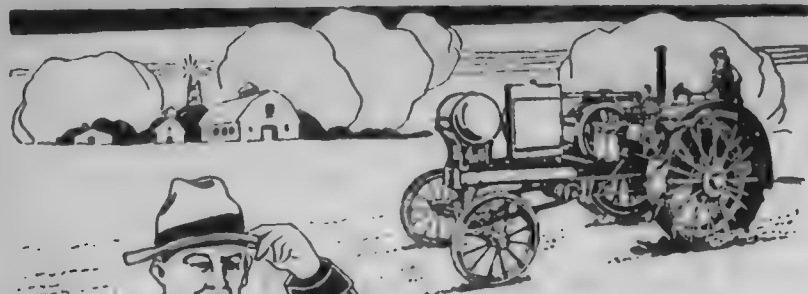
GAS TRACTOR OPERATOR DESIRES POSI- tion; state make and size of engine. Box 12, Roland, Man. 14-4

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NOTICE
The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply. **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**

LABELS
Livestock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices



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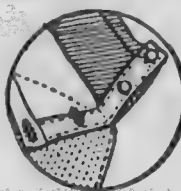
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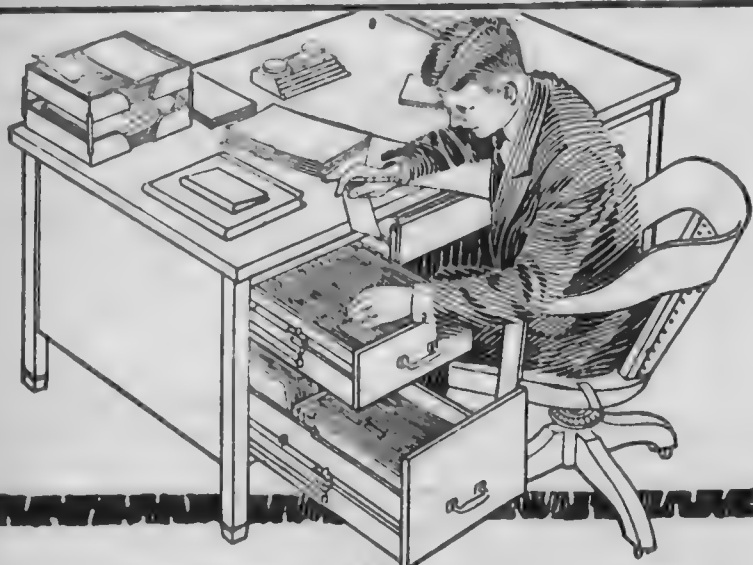
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The Deeper Life

Death and Resurrection

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Christianity is the religion of death and resurrection. All that is most distinctive in Christianity; its mightiest appeals; its tenderest consolations; its loftiest hopes are gathered up in a great drama of death and resurrection, which closed at once so shamefully and so gloriously that brief but world-transforming ministry. "I am the first and the last and the living one," said the man of Patmos, whose countenance was as the sun shining in his strength, "and behold, I am alive for evermore."

The evangel of Jesus Christ does not blink the saddest and most confounding facts of life. It goes down into the darkest places of sin and sorrow. It seeks to ensconce itself in no dream palace. It is of a piece with this confusing and tragical world. It accepts death and sorrow and sin and in their most dismaying forms. It organizes its victories out of failure and defeat. It finds the raw material of its blessedness in pain and humiliation. It builds its heavenly city out of blocks quarried in hell.

Jesus is the Saviour of men because He comes so close to them. He knows the worst of life.

"Hath He marks to lead me to Him,
If He be my guide?

In His feet and hands are wound
prints,

And His side."

Christianity is of all religions the one that bears the deepest marks of struggle, the dirt and the blood of a desperate fight. It knows, indeed, serenity and peace, but it knows them on the farther side of temptation and conflict in the valley of the shadow of death. Its great hopes approved themselves as insubmergible, indestructible. So because this hour is the darkest through which the modern world has passed, it is destined to prove itself the great hour of the Christian faith. This appalling struggle and the earthquake convulsion which may shake the world before equilibrium is restored, will mean death to much, death to innumerable dear hopes and lovely joys, death to countless plans and purposes, destruction to much seemingly rock-built prosperity, to ancient institutions, to pleasant familiar habits and ways, to snug cozy habitations both of thought and life. Never such a shattering and smashing of familiar and beloved things has there been since the old Graeco-Roman world was swallowed up in the turbid flood of the barbarian invasion.

There will be a few to whom this process will not be painful, still fewer to whom it will not be alarming. How much of the old will survive, no one can forecast. But this we can say with confidence, the Christian faith will never go down in night and storm. Its hour of danger is the hour of security and ease. If anything could be fatal to Christianity it would be power, and plenty and ease. No hand could be so deadly to the religion of the Cross as that fabled:—

"Island valley of Avilion;
Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it is
Deep-meadow'd, happy, fair with or-
chard-lawns,
And bowery hollows crowned with
summer sea."

The half century that is closing has been one of unexampled peace and increase of wealth and control over the forces of nature. Never has man shown himself so masterful, so skillful, so sovereign in the world. He had become complacent, confident, optimistic. In the 50 years that began with the earthquake of August, 1914, he will be

come acquainted with fear and want and sorrow. He will feel as he had never thought to feel again, like a child out alone in the darkness and the storm. But in the battlefield and the revolution he will learn again, as he had at most forgotten, the splendor and the

might of the faith that was born in storm and eclipse. Outward things will perish, but inward things will be renewed. An age of material conquest, but spiritual lassitude will be followed by and age of material poverty and reconstruction, but of spiritual splendor and victory.

Where death will work on such a vast and appalling scale as never before, life will work more work. The destruction of the social order that had come to seem immutable as the solar system will mean the uprising of a new. The collapse of the old

ecclesiastical systems whose decay men are finding it impossible to arrest, will but make room for new and nobler incarnations of the undying and all-conquering spirit of Jesus. The Church, indeed, must simply learn like her divine founder to die that she may live. She must be willing to leave the snug and peaceful harbor. She was not fashioned for sheltered waters. Her home is out on the great deep where the tempests sweep and where through uncharted seas men beat their way to strange lands.

We know not what experiences of bewilderment and distress the peoples who for generations have scarcely known doubt or fear may have to pass through, but we know that the Christian faith and hope will not fail. They were born in tragedy and by no tragedy can be destroyed.

On a Friday morning, centuries ago, men slew the Prince of Life, but God raised him from the dead. And that Friday which might have seemed to be forever associated with grief and shame and execration—the day of all days blasted and blackened, men have learned to call Good Friday. So with confidence we may look forward, and whatever good thing may seem temporarily to perish, we may expect a resurrection.

The Christian Church whose faith had grown slack through power and plenty and ease, will harken as perhaps she has never harkened to the voice that comes clear and steady across rolling waters. "In the world ye have tribulation, but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

It is a great and solemn thing to say to another human soul, "in this one life that we have to live we will share all things, temporal and spiritual. Your joys shall be my joys. Your sorrows shall be my sorrows. In absence you shall yet be near. You shall never be so far from me but that I can hear your voice in the twilight and in the night season. Though land and sea divide us you shall yet walk by my side and kneel with me in prayer; still I shall feel the touch of your hand and rejoice in your sympathy. Your letters shall make me strong and glad. I am not afraid of you. With you I need not be too greatly reserved. To you I may speak the deep thoughts of my heart. With you alone I laugh; with you only may I shed tears and be not ashamed. To you only can I say, Behold here am I, an undisguised human soul; all others know me in some one mood—you know me in all moods." Anna Robertson Brown in "What is Worth While."



Dr. BLAND

**A trip to the Agricultural
College, Winnipeg, or Saskatoon
Exhibition—ABSOLUTELY FREE**

BOYS!

**A two weeks' trip to the city of
Ottawa as the guest of the Governor-General—ABSOLUTELY FREE**

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

The Grain Growers' Guide will take 150 Saskatchewan boys to the city of Saskatoon during the week of the Saskatoon Fair. They will be quartered on the university grounds during fair week and all expenses will be paid. 150 Manitoba boys The Guide will bring to the city of Winnipeg during the summer. They will be quartered at the Agricultural College and all expenses paid.

Nine boys: three from Manitoba, three from Saskatchewan and three from Alberta, The Guide will take to the city of Ottawa during the winter of 1918 and 1919 absolutely free of charge.

We Will Take YOU—Here is our Proposition

The Guide has secured quantities of Seager Wheeler's justly famous Canadian Thorpe seed Barley and Victory seed Oats, also Prof. Bracken's improved strain of O.A.C. No. 21 Barley. We want boys in the three Western Provinces to secure some of these grains and show their fathers how improved strains of seed will make the farm pay bigger profits.

In Saskatchewan

If you are a Saskatchewan boy, not less than 12 years of age and not over 18, and will secure from us 4 bushels of either variety of Barley or 4 bushels of the Victory Oats seed and care for grain according to our instructions, we will take you to Saskatoon during fair time and pay all of your expenses.

While in Saskatoon all the boys (who have secured seed grain from us) will be quartered on the Saskatchewan University grounds. For these boys the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will provide a complete seed grain and noxious weeds short course at the University. They will be given, absolutely free, access to the Saskatoon big summer fair on Farmers' Day; there will be a special reservation made on the grandstand and placards will advertise the fact that these are the ones who have secured seed and are competing for the big Ottawa trip. These boys will have an opportunity of aiding in the big livestock parade, and after the fair and the short course has been completed will be returned to their homes absolutely free of any expense.

In Manitoba

If you are a boy living in Manitoba, not less than 12 years of age and not over 18, and will secure four bushels of either variety of Barley or 4 bushels of Oats from us, we will bring you to Winnipeg during the summer. While in Winnipeg all the boys who secure seed from us will be entertained at the Agricultural College for a period of one week. The college faculty, under President Reynolds, will put on for these boys a special seed grain and noxious weed short course, similar to the one held in Saskatchewan, and after they have completed this short course the boys will be returned to their homes.

PRIZE WINNERS TAKEN TO OTTAWA

The boys who secure grain as above outlined will be expected to seed the grain on special plots and preserve the identity of the grain threshed from the plots.

Send in your subscriptions at once. 13 yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each, sent now, entitles you to 4 bushels of oats or barley, a big trip during the summer, to compete for the \$500.00 in cash that will be distributed at our seed fair and for the trip to Ottawa. Just put this proposition up to your neighbors and every one of them will help you.

Do not put it off—secure the subscriptions. Write the names and addresses on a plain sheet of paper and forward them to us with the money. We will ship your seed grain at once and enter your name for the boys' camps and the Ottawa trip.

**YOU are the Boy we want.
NOW is the time—BEGIN TODAY**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.



BOUCHER P. SCULL

Rutland Station, Sask.
November 13th, 1917.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs: I wish to tell you of my success with the grain received from The Guide through soliciting subscriptions last year. I received 80 pounds of Registered Marquis Wheat from The Guide for six subscriptions. I sold my wheat for seed and had \$100 left after I had paid all my expenses for cultivating, cutting and threshing, so I want to thank The Guide for the opportunity they gave me to make some money. If The Guide offers another prize in the way of registered grain for soliciting subscriptions next year, I hope to be able to get some of your oats, wheat and barley.

Wishing The Guide every success, I am,
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) BOUCHER P. SCULL—Age 12.

In November or December 1918 The Guide will hold a Seed Fair in the City of Winnipeg, at which the grains grown on special seed plots (the plots seeded with grain secured from The Grain Growers' Guide) will be exhibited. At this Fair \$500 in cash will be distributed in prizes and any boy who has secured grain will be eligible to win any of these prizes.

At this Seed Fair there will be three Provincial exhibits. If your grain receives the highest score from the judges, for grain of a given variety (wheat, oats or barley) from the Province in which you live, we will pay all of your expenses for a big two weeks' trip to the City of Ottawa next winter. Altogether we will take nine boys to Ottawa, three from Manitoba, three from Saskatchewan and three from Alberta. While in Ottawa the boys will be entertained by Dr. Jas. Robertson (the President of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association), Sir Robert Borden and the Governor-General of Canada. From the time you reach your local station, through Winnipeg, Chicago and on to Ottawa and back to your local station again, The Guide will pay all of the expenses.

WE WILL TAKE YOU TO OTTAWA

WE WILL FURNISH SEED FREE

We will supply you with the necessary seed grain free of cost. All that we ask of any boy is that he send us 13 yearly subscriptions to the Grain Growers' Guide at \$1.50 per year, new or renewal. We will accept subscriptions from one to five years, and a five-year subscription counts the same as five one-year subscriptions. Send us four three-year subscriptions and one one-year subscription and we will send you your four bushels of oats or barley, as you desire, which will qualify you to go to the farm boys' camp in Saskatoon or Winnipeg and make you eligible to compete in the big Fair next fall, to win a part of the \$500.00 in cash prizes and give you an opportunity of securing this wonderful trip to

boys' camp in Saskatoon or Winnipeg and make you eligible to compete in the big Fair next fall, to win a part of the \$500.00 in cash prizes and give you an opportunity of securing this wonderful trip to

TO PARENTS

Our idea in holding these camps and in providing the trip to Ottawa is to develop manhood in the boy. We intend that every boy shall return home a better boy, a happier and more industrious boy and a boy that will have been provided with an incentive for accomplishment. The moral atmosphere will be right and no mother need hesitate to entrust her boy to our care, for we are interested in the boy.

This offer furnishes an unusual opportunity and we solicit the co-operation of parents and friends of boys.

HELP SOME BOY

Ottawa next winter.

MAKE MONEY

In addition to the Boys' Camps and the trip to Ottawa, there is big money in this for boys. Boucher P. Scull, of Rutland Station, Sask., secured seed from The Guide over a year ago. Read what he has to say about his seed grain. This 12-year-old boy has already obtained his seed this year and will be at the Saskatoon camp, and is going to try hard for the big trip to Ottawa.

The Two Best Picklers on the Market



The Automatic Grain Pickler

This is the only machine of its kind in use. Handles grain at the rate of 135 bushels per hour. Light in weight. Perfect in action. Fully guaranteed. Substantially built. Thoroughly soaks, turns over and treats the grain.

INVESTIGATE THESE MACHINES AND ENSURE YOURSELF LARGE, CLEAN CROPS.

The Lincoln Smut Cleaner—A Perfect PICKLING MACHINE

MADE IN TWO SIZES:—
No. 3 machine handles 80-50 bushels per hour; No. 4, 50-75 bushels. Sold on a positive guarantee to prevent smut.

This machine separates smut balls, wild oats, King heads, and all light seeds from wheat, also wild oats and all light seed from barley. Grain is thoroughly pickled, dried and elevated to wagon box. Automatic skimmer is an exclusive feature. Strong, heavy construction. Rustless solution tanks of large capacity.



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sal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hard-
ware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke
Centers—Combination Threshing Outfits.

At what age do Farmers Retire?

A farmer retires when ill health com-
pels him to do so, or when he has
enough money to keep him for the
rest of his days.

Farmers are much like other men. In the
past they have spent freely as they have
earned and old age has found most of them
without the money upon which to retire.

But the farmer of today—if he is wise—does
not leave the matter of his independence in
old age to chance. By investing a few dollars
each year in an Endowment Insurance he
builds up a fund to keep him in comfort
when he is old, or to care for his family
should death claim him early.

Write for a free copy of "Barlow Drops In" which
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GREAT BOOKS

By the Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar,
D.D., Dean of Canterbury (\$1.00)

We live in an age of great publicity. Not only are our cities well lighted, but also our lives. The cosy nooks and corners where, "in days of yore," men hugged their private vices, have been swept away. Newspapers, magazines and books of all descriptions pour down upon us in a never-ending stream, until not a cranny or crevice in our lives is left unexposed.

To limit this output and to stay this Niagara is, of course, impossible. It is overwhelming in its volume and violence.

And yet there is a charm in books as great and as sweet as in the music of harp and cello. The amazing and ceaseless output of books and journals should but make us turn to a reliable guide, whose superior knowledge will lead us through this "haze of confusion."

There are few better or more reliable guides than Fred W. Farrar (late Dean of Canterbury), who in his book "Great Books," (\$1.00), provides us with many and valuable pointers in the choice of books. His is a high and noble standard, such as would have pleased the heart of that rugged Scot—Thomas Carlyle.

For the late Dean never quite leaves behind him the habit of sermonizing; he never quite shakes off the robes of priest for the mantle of the "literateur." The Victorian dean, with his "firstly and lastly," is always popping up in unexpected places. But it all tends to give this little book an added charm.

In it will be found the fruits of wide and careful reading; of a noble idealism. His brief review of Shakespeare is as fine a piece of work as we have seen these many days. It is full of apt quotations; discriminative judgments and clear reasoning.

This book is best judged by the authors own standard. In concluding his essay on Milton, he says:

"My object in these papers has been, simply and solely, to encourage in my readers, and especially in the young, a love for good reading, and it has seemed to me that dealing with Milton, 'Whose soul was like a star, and dwelt apart,'

I might the more easily induce some to study his writings if I tried to set before them the way in which those writings illustrate the grandeur of soul that characterizes one of the noblest of England's sons."

Again in his essay on "The Imitation of Christ" he says:—

"If these papers have helped any of my younger readers to seek and to love that imperial society into which great books will admit them; if they have taught anyone how to relieve the oppressive pettiness of life by seeking the crowned circle of poets 'with their garlands and singing robes about them, if they have induced any to profit by the wisdom of those from whom we all may learn 'the great in conduct and the pure in thought'—then they will not have been in vain."

Such is the purpose and style of this charming book.

"MAYO BART."

WESTERN LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT (\$1.90)

Western Livestock Management (\$1.90), by Ermine L. Potter, Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Oregon Agricultural College, deals with what western stockmen are doing in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and the eleven mountain states of Western United States. It deals with the great range and forest reserve area, markets, cost of production of cattle on the range, care and management of breeding herds, feed management and equipment necessary for fattening steers in the great country where corn is not available, branding and marketing cattle and the influence of the pure-bred in building up range herds.

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.

It treats very fully on the handling of range sheep, including breeding, winter management, lambing, "sheep sheds, shearing, marking, dipping, branding, marketing, fattening lambs on the range, etc. One chapter deals fully with cross-breeding for mutton and wool production and the influence of the Corriedale, a breed that promises to exert great influence among range sheep in this country. A chapter is devoted to handling sheep under average farm conditions. Splendid illustrations and drawings of necessary racks, crates, pens, etc., are given. A good chapter is devoted to wool production and classifications and methods of preparation for market.

Feeding and grooming of horses, blankets, care of harness, stable construction; the care and management of the stallion, the brood mare and growing stock are treated in special chapters and the handling of horses, including breaking to various kinds of work is very fully outlined. A chapter is devoted to the fitting of horses for show and sale, breaking and training them, braiding and trimming manes and tails, show yard methods and customs, shipping horses, marketing, etc. Jacks, jennets and mules are specially handled in a very thorough manner. Swine production is also covered equally as well as the other features of the book. Altogether this is a work well worth possessing by any stockman.

HISTORY OF OUR TIMES

For many a long year the Balkan question has been the burning question in European politics. To the Balkan peoples war has become their native element and ferment their well nigh constant state. As all the world knows, it was a spark from the Balkans that fired the powder magazine in the present war of the Titans. Men of observation and foresight had long prophesied that some day the Balkan situation would set the world ablaze. They knew that there was every ingredient in the position of affairs in the Balkans to precipitate a great European conflict if some happening furnished the occasion. The unhappy incident at Sarajevo gave the pretext for an outbreak, and only the pretext was needed.

All of which means that if you wish to understand more fully than mere newspaper articles enable you to do the history of what lies behind the causes of the great war you must know something of general European history since the Franco-German war and of the history of the Balkan states for centuries back. This sounds rather like a tall order, but it is not so big a task as it seems, thanks to the modern popular issues of handy cheap handbooks and reprints. In these books men and women who know their subjects through and through have undertaken to enlighten you and me. And, remember, it takes an expert to write a little book on a great subject. There are two little books, both eminently readable and informing, which will help you if you will take the trouble to get and read them carefully. The first is called "The History of Our Time" (45 cents), and is by G. P. Goach, M.A. This book covers a period of about 30 years in world history within the space of 250 small pages, no light achievement in the art of rigid condensation. It is the chapters on Eastern Europe and The Balance of Power that are specially illuminating in view of the world war, though all the book is fascinatingly interesting to anyone who has a turn towards history. The last chapter of the book on World Problems attempts to sum up the progress of modern civilization, and its final sentences sound pathetically strange in the year of war 1917. The last sentence reads: "We can now look forward with something like confidence to the time when war between civilized nations will be considered as antiquated as the duel and when the peacemakers shall be called the children of God." It

tions will be considered as antiquated as the duel and when the peacemakers shall be called the children of God." It



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is hardly necessary to say that that was written before the outbreak of the Great War.

Burden of the Balkans

The other book was also written before the war, but its interest is enhanced rather than otherwise by that fact. Much in the book will appear to possess almost prophetic insight in view of what has happened. The book is "The Burden of the Balkans" (45 cents) by Miss Edith Durham, who has repeatedly travelled in the Balkan states and knows whereof she writes. Read the first part, "The Story of the People" in particular, and you will understand something of the way in which the past has contributed to the miserable feuds and race hatreds and religious strifes of the Balkans. Also, if you have any doubts on the subject, you will understand clearly why the Allies consider that Turkey is not fit to rule in Europe but must be relegated to Asia, where she belongs. On the terrible misgovernment of the Turk Miss Durham is repeatedly emphatic. In many other ways this book will be found to afford enlightenment, and it is popularly written and abounding in sidelights of travel that relieve the severity of the history and serve to reveal national and racial characteristics.

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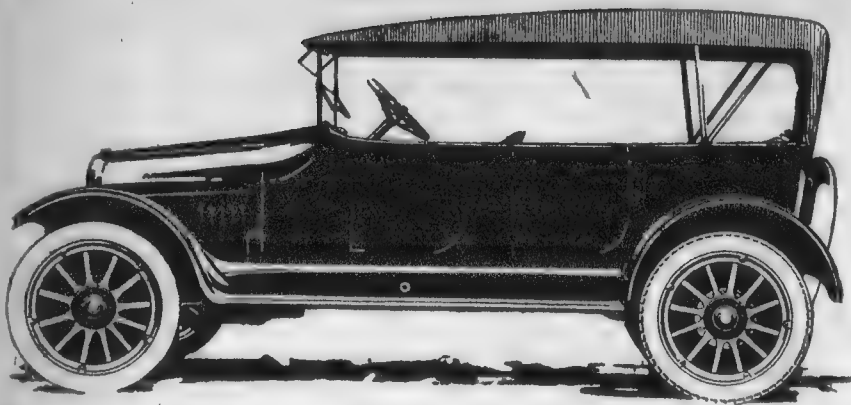
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Sap-Time

Continued from Page 10

white steam down the wind. As he looked at the oven walls, I fancied his fingers ached to get at them, but he offered no criticism, seeing that they worked.

The next day began overcast, but Providence was merely preparing for me a special little gift in the form of a miniature snow-storm. It was quite real while it lasted. It whitened the grass and the road, it piled itself softly among the clusters of swelling buds on the apple trees, and made the orchard look as though it had burst into bloom in an hour. Then the sun came out, there were a few dazzling moments when the world was all blue and silver, and then the whiteness faded.

And the sap! How it dripped! Once an hour I had to make the rounds, bringing back gallons each time, and the fire under my pan was kept up so that the boiling down might keep pace with the new supply.

"They do say snow makes it run," shouted a passer-by, and another called, "You want to keep skimmin'!" Whereupon I seized my long-handled skimmer and fell to work. Southern Connecticut does not know much about syrup, but by the avenue of the road I was gradually accumulating such wisdom as it possessed.

The syrup was made. No worse accident befell than the occasional overflowing of a pail too long neglected. The syrup was made, and bottled, and distributed to friends, and was the pride of the household through the year.

"This time I will go early," I said to Jonathan; "they say the late running is never quite so good."

It was early March when I got up there this time—early March after a winter whose rigor had known practically no break. Again Jonathan could not come, but Cousin Janet could, and we met at the little station, where Hiram was waiting with Kit and the surrey. The sun was warm, but the air was keen, and the woods hardly showed spring at all yet, even in that first token of it, the slight thickening of their millions of little tips, through the swelling of the buds. The city trees already showed this, but the country ones still kept their wintry penciling of vanishing lines.

Spring was in the road, however. "There ain't no bottom to this road now, it's just dropped clean out," remarked a fellow-teamster as he walled along companionably through the woods. But, somehow, we reached the farm. Again we bored our holes, and again I was thrilled as the first bright drops slipped out and jeweled the ends of the spouts. I watched Janet. She was interested but calm, classing herself at once with Hiram and Jonathan. We unearthed last year's oven and dug out its inner depths—leaves and dirt and apples and ashes—it was like excavating through the seven Troys to get to bottom. We brought down the big pan, now clothed in the honors of a season's use, and cleaned off the cobwebs incident to a year's sojourn in the attic. By sunset we had a panful of sap boiling merrily and already taking on a distinctly golden tinge. We tasted it. It was very syrupy. Letting the fire die down, we went in to get supper in the utmost content of spirit.

"It's so much simpler than last year," I said, as we sat over our cozy tea, "having the pan and the oven ready-made, and all—"

"You don't suppose anything could happen to it while we're in here?" suggested Janet. "Shan't I just run out and see?"

"No, sit still. What could happen? The fire's going out."

"Yes, I know." But her voice was uncertain.

"You see, I've been all through it once," I reassured her.

As we rose, Janet said, "Let's go out before we do the dishes." And to humor her I agreed. We lighted the lantern and stepped out on the back porch. It was quite dark, and as we looked off toward the fire-place we saw gleams of red.

"How funny!" I murmured. "I didn't think there was so much fire left."

We felt our way over, through the

yielding mud of the orchard, and as I raised the lantern we stared in dazed astonishment. The pan was a blackened mass, lit up by winking red eyes of fire. I held the lantern more closely. I seized a stick and poked—the crisp black stuff broke and crumbled into an empty and blackening pan. A curious odor arose. "It couldn't have!" gasped Janet. "It couldn't—but it has!" I said.

It was a matter for tears, or rage, or laughter. And laughter won. When we recovered a little we took up the black shell of carbon that had once been syrup-froth; we laid it gently beside the oven, for a keep-sake. Then we poured water in the pan, and steam rose hissing to the stars.

"Does it leak?" faltered Janet.

"Leak!" I said. I was on my knees now, watching the water stream through the parted seam of the pan bottom, down into the ashes below.

"The question is," I went on as I got up, "did it boil away because it leaked, or did it leak because it boiled away?"

"I don't see that it matters much," said Janet. She was showing symptoms of depression at this point.

"It matters a great deal," I said. "Because, you see, we've got to tell Jonathan, and it makes all the difference how we put it."

"I see," said Janet; then she added, experimentally, "Why tell Jonathan?"

"Why, Janet, you know better! I wouldn't miss telling Jonathan for anything. What is Jonathan for?"

"Well—of course," she conceded. "Let's do dishes."

We sat before the fire that evening and I read while Janet knitted. Between my eyes and the printed page there kept rising a vision—a vision of black crust, with winking red embers smoldering along its broken edges. I found it distracting in the extreme.

At some time unknown, out of the blind depths of the night, I was awakened by a voice:

"It's beginning to rain. I think I'll just go out and empty what's near the house."

"Janet!" I murmured, "don't be absurd."

"But it will dilute all that sap."

"There isn't any sap to dilute. It won't be running at night." After a while the voice, full of propitiatory intonations, resumed:

"My dear, you don't mind if I slip out. It will only take a minute."

"I do mind. Go to sleep!" Silence.

Then:

"It's raining harder. I hate to think of all that sap—"

"You don't have to think!" I was quite savage. "Just go to sleep—and let me!" Another silence. Then a fresh downpour. The voice was pleading:

"Please let me go! I'll be back in a minute. And it's not cold."

"Oh, well—I'm awake now, anyway. I'll go." My voice was tinged with that high resignation that is worse than anger. Janet's tone changed instantly:

"No, no! Don't! Please don't! I'm going. I truly don't mind."

"I'm going. I don't mind, either, not at all."

"Oh, dear! Then let's not either of us go."

"That was my idea in the first place."

"Well, then, we won't. Go to sleep, and I will too."

"Not at all! I've decided to go."

"But it's stopped raining. Probably it won't rain any more."

"Then what are you making all this fuss for?"

"I didn't make a fuss. I just thought I could slip out—"

"Well, you couldn't. And it's raining very hard again. And I'm going."

"Oh, don't! You'll get drenched."

"Of course, but I can't bear to have all that sap diluted."

"It doesn't run at night. You said it didn't."

"You said it did."

"But I don't really know. You know best."

"Why didn't you think of that sooner? Anyway, I'm going."

"Oh, dear! You make me feel as if I'd stirred you up—"

"You have," I interrupted, sweetly. "I won't deny that you have stirred me up. But now that you have mentioned it—I felt for a match—"

"now"

that you have mentioned it, I see that this was the one thing needed to make my evening complete, or perhaps it's morning—I don't know."

We found the dining-room warm, and soon we were equipped in those curious compromises of vesture that people adopt under such circumstances, and, with lantern and umbrella, we fumbled our way out to the trees. The rain was driving in sheets, and we plodded up the road in the yellow circle of lantern-light wavering uncertainly over the puddles, while under our feet the mud gave and sucked.

"It's diluted, sure enough," I said, as we emptied the pails. We crawled slowly back, with our heavy milk-can and sap-and-rain-water, and went in. The warm dining-room was pleasant to return to, and we sat down to cookies and milk, feeling almost cozy.

"I've always wanted to know how it would be to go out in the middle of the night this way," I remarked, "and now I know."

"Aren't you hateful!" said Janet. "Not at all. Just appreciative. But now, if you haven't any other plan, we'll go back to bed."

It was half past eight when we waked next morning. But there was nothing to wake up for. The old house was filled with the rain-noises that only such an old house knows. On the little window the drops pricked sharply; in the fireplace with the straight flue they fell, hissing on the embers. On the porch roofs the rain made a dull patter of sound; on the tin roof of the "little attic" over the kitchen it beat with that resonance. In the big attic, when we went up to see if all was tight, it filled the place with a multitudinous clamor; on the sides of the house it drove with a fury that re-echoed dimly within doors.

Outside, everything was afloat. We visited the trees and viewed with consternation the torrents of rain-water pouring into the pails. We tried fastening pans over the spouts to protect them. The wind blew them merrily down the road. It would have been easy enough to cover the pails, but how to let the sap drip in and the rain drip out—that was the question.

It seems as if there was a curse on the syrup this year," said Janet.

"The trouble is," I said, "I know just enough to have lost my hold on the fool's Providence, and not enough really to take care of myself."

"Superstition!" said Janet.

"What do you call your idea of the curse?" I retorted. "Anyway, I have an idea! Look, Janet! We'll just cut up these enamel-cloth table-covers here by the sink and everywhere, and tack them around the spouts."

Janet's thrifty spirit was doubtful. "Don't you need them?"

"Not half so much as the trees do. Come on! Pull them off. We'll have to have fresh ones this summer, anyway."

We stripped the kitchen tables and the pantry and the milk-room. We got tacks and a hammer and scissors, and out we went again. We cut a piece for each tree, just enough to go over each pair of spouts and protect the pail. When tacked on, it had the appearance of a neat bib, and as the pattern was a blue and white check, the effect, as one looked down the road at the twelve trees, was very fresh and pleasing. It seemed to cheer the people who drove by too.

But the bibs served their purpose, and the sap dripped cozily into the pails without any distraction from alien elements. Sap doesn't run in the rain, they say, but this sap did. Probably Hiram was right, and you can't tell. I am glad if you can't. The physical mysteries of the universe are being unveiled so swiftly that one likes to find something that still keeps its secret—though, indeed, the spiritual mysteries seem in no danger of such enforcement.

The next day the rain stopped, the floods began to subside, and Jonathan managed to arrive, though the roads had even less "bottom to 'em" than before. The sun blazed out, and the sap ran faster, and, after Jonathan had fully enjoyed them, the blue and white bibs were taken off. Somehow in the clear March sunshine they looked almost shocking. By the next day we had syrup enough to try for sugar. For on sugar my heart was set. Syrup was all very well for the first year, but now it

had to be sugar. Moreover, as I explained to Janet, when it came to sugar, being absolutely ignorant, I was again in a position to expect the aid of the fool's Providence.

"How much do you know about it?" asked Janet.

"Oh, just what people say. It seems to be partly like fudge and partly like molasses candy. You boil it, and then you beat it, and then you pour it off."

"I've got more to go on than that," said Jonathan. "I came up on the train with the Judge. He used to see it done."

"You've got to drive Janet over to her train to-night; Hiram can't," I said.

"All right. There's time enough."

We sat down to early supper, and took turns running out to the kitchen to "try" the syrup as it boiled down. At least we said we would take turns, but usually we all three went. Supper seemed distinctly a side issue.

"I'm going to take it off now," said Jonathan. "look out!"

"Do you think it's time?" I demurred.

"We'll know soon," said Jonathan, with his usual composure.

We hung over him. "Now you beat it," I said. But he was already beating.

"Get some cold water to set it in," he commanded. We brought the dishpan with water from the well, where ice still floated.

"Maybe you oughtn't to stir so much—do you think?" I suggested, helpfully. "Beat it more—up, you know."

"More the way you would eggs," said Janet.

"I'll show you." I lunged at the spoon.

"Go away! This isn't eggs," said Jonathan, beating steadily. Your arm must be tired. Let me take it," pleaded Janet.

"No, me!" I said. "Janet, you've got to get your coat and things. You'll have to start in fifteen minutes. Here, Jonathan, you need a fresh arm."

"I'm fresh enough."

"And I really don't think you have the motion."

"I have motion enough. This is my job. You go and help Janet."

"Janet's all right."

"So am I. See how white it's getting. The Judge said—"

"Here comes Hiram and Kit," announced Janet, returning with bag and wraps. "But you have ten minutes. Can't I help?"

"He won't let us. He's that 'sot,'" I murmured. "He'll make you miss your train."

"You could butter the pans," he countercharged, "and you haven't."

We flew to prepare, and the pouring began. It was a thrilling moment. The syrup, or sugar, now a pale hay color, poured out thickly, blob-blob-blob, into the little pans. Janet moved them up as they were needed, and I snatched the spoon, at last, and encouraged the stuff to fall where it should. But Jonathan got it from me again, and scraped out the remnant, making designs of clovers and polliwogs on the tops of the cakes. Then a dash for coats and hats and a rush to the carriage.

When the surrey disappeared around the turn of the road, I went back, shivering, to the house. It seemed very empty, as houses will, being sensitive things. I went to the kitchen. There on the table sat a huddle of little pans, to cheer me, and I fell to work getting things in order to be left in the morning. Then I went back to the fire and waited for Jonathan. I picked up a book and tried to read, but the stillness of the house was too importunate. It had to be listened to; and I leaned back and watched the fire, and the old house and I held communion together.

There was the sound of slow wheels outside, the long roll of the carriage-house door, and the trampling of hoofs on the flooring within. Then the clinking of the lantern and the even tread of feet on the path behind the house, a gust of raw snow-air—and the house fell silent so that Jonathan might come in.

"Your sugar is hardening nicely, I see," he said, rubbing his hands before the fire.

"Yes," I said. "You know I told Janet that for this part of the affair we could trust to the fool's Providence."

"Thank you," said Jonathan.



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WOMEN AND INCOME TAX

The Guide of a couple of weeks ago contained an explanatory article dealing with the Income War Tax Act, and gave a schedule of the taxes which must be paid on different incomes. All unmarried persons (and this class includes widows or widowers without dependent children), whose incomes exceed \$1500, must pay the tax. Even the most cursory survey of the salaries of women reveals the fact that the national treasury will not be materially replenished by the tax on women's incomes. Of course, not all women's incomes are by way of salaries, but it is safe to say that a greater proportion of incomes of self-supporting women are by way of salaries than is true of men. It is the exceptional woman who is in a business of her own and derives her income from that business.

We have heard no estimate of the amount of money the government expects to make from the income tax. The government needs money and needs it badly, so it is safe to assume that it is not imposing the income tax because

it is good for ourselves to pay taxes. The incomes of over \$1500 in Canada are expected to pour into the treasury a substantial sum of money. When the income tax forms are filled in and forwarded to Ottawa they will form an interesting field for some research work into the comparative incomes of self-supporting men and self-supporting women. It is impossible to know how many women there are in Canada whose incomes exceed \$1500 or to know how much excess will yield taxes. Business firms and individuals do not itemize their accounts so closely for the public. However, a little study of the auditor-general's report reveals some startling comparisons in the salaries of men and women in the employ of the government.

Here again, however, it is impossible to study all departments of the civil service since so many departments in their reports do not indicate which employees are men and which are women. Among those departments, however, which do are the departments of finance, external affairs, Indian affairs, interior, auditor-general and high commissioner. In those departments there are in the Ottawa office 825 men, 346 of whom are in the income tax class. In these same departments there are 315 women, of whom only three are in the income tax class. These three women receive only \$1600 each. In those departments then 42 per cent. of the male employees, and male employees includes messengers, etc.) receive salaries which will yield taxes under the Dominion Income War Tax Act, while less than one per cent. of the women employees are liable.

In studying the report of the department of education of British Columbia even a worse state of affairs is seen to prevail. Teaching is called by men a "woman's profession," and yet the comparison in salaries of men and women in the profession is revolting in the extreme. For purposes of this article those teachers of so-called "rural and assisted schools are omitted since neither the men or women teachers reach the income tax class. In the remaining normal, high and public schools there are 1130 women teachers. Of these 20 are in the income tax class or a trifle less than one-half of one per cent.

of them. In these same schools there are 403 men. Of these 177 or 43 per cent. are receiving salaries of over \$1500. Only one per cent. of the teachers in British Columbia whose salaries exceed \$1500 are women.

Let it not be construed that this article intends to infer that women are doing the same work as men for less money in all cases. This is probably true in a good many cases, but statistics do not indicate the cause of such odious disparagements between the salaries of men and of women. It is for women to take stock of themselves. No woman can read such disparaging statistics without being filled with righteous indignation, for such discrimination against wage-earning womanhood. Either women are not given the opportunity of reaching the higher salaried positions or else reaching those positions, the emolument for such is lowered. It is impossible to believe that less than one per cent. of women do not strive for the higher positions and salaries. And it is even more impossible to believe that women cannot

substantiating his doubts. There is every indication that the bill on general principle will have very little difficulty in getting through the House. There is still time, however, for many alterations in clause details.

The bill provides that every woman of 21 years or more who is a British subject and not disqualified on account of blood, original nationality or race is entitled to vote. She must have been a resident of the constituency for at least three months prior to an election. The new naturalization law provides that one must have been a resident of the country five years and have an "adequate knowledge" of French or English. An alien woman who is married to a British subject must produce a certificate from a judge stating that she has been a resident of the country for five years, and is otherwise qualified before being placed on the voter's list. A British subject for the purpose of the act is defined as being one who is born a British subject and has not become the subject of any other nation, or as one who has been personally

event. But the real interest centres in the antecedents of that organization. What phases of public opinion and endeavor, what principles governing the intercourse of human beings have crystallized themselves, finally into this tangible form? These questions naturally arose when the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (famously called the "Waacs") came into being.

It was January, 1917, when Lord Derby at the Women's Service Demonstration in Albert Hall asked for women to do clerical work in the army. In February the official appeal was issued and volunteers answered on every hand. Within less than a year these recruits are coming in at the rate of 10,000 a month. This immense body has been made "part and parcel" of the British army working under its rules and regulations and serving wherever duty calls without regard to danger. Nothing so efficient could have sprung into existence suddenly. The service asked by the Government was that of support and substitution—replacing man-power. All this required strenuous training

which was acquired in numberless voluntary organizations formed by women at the very beginning of the war. Most of these, either in whole or in part, have been merged into the "Waacs." Among them is the Women's Reserve Ambulance, which was so highly trained that, at the time of the first Zeppelin raid, these women were the first to reach the injured and give aid. Indeed, there was no work left for the regulars when they arrived.

Their Work

There was also the Women Signallers Territorial Corps whose Commander-in-Chief was Mrs. E. J. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener. These women voluntarily

trained themselves in every kind of signalling, semaphore-flags, mechanical arms, Morse, with flags, airline, cable, telegraphy, buzzer, wireless, whistle, lamp and heliograph. Map reading was also mastered. Through this corps "wireless" for women in England was introduced and one of its members holds an important post as teacher of wireless in a wireless telegraph college. The Women's Legion was another antecedent of the Waacs. Its members voluntarily organized to furnish cooks and waitresses for camps and secured 1,200 in one year. They also took over the cooking and serving in the first convalescent camp that employed women in those capacities. The Women's Volunteer Reserve and the Women's Auxiliary are two other forerunners of the "Waacs." Small wonder it is that within less than a year after the formation of this branch of the army service there are women signallers in France doing such good work that the Officer Commanding Signals is asking for thousands more. That the "Waacs" are an officially recognized arm of the Army Service fills every woman's heart with joy and pride. It is inspiring to contemplate the broad vision which leaped ahead far enough to see the need of service years before the government could use the training Patriots and heroines they are indeed these workers.

Whither Thou Goest

Wherever the British Army is needed there the "Waacs" are found. Efficiency follows wherever they lead, whether it be in England or just back of the firing line in France. Their work



Boys Have Nothing on these Girl Mechanics

The girls are at work in the machine room of the Manitoba Agricultural College. There are 18 of them taking the farm engineer's course in addition to their general studies. Some of these girls at least expect to operate tractors this summer.

qualify for the higher positions. Women have a moral responsibility not only to this generation of wage-earners, but to the generations to come in demanding remuneration on a basis of service rendered and that basis only. As the women today blame those first wage-earners for under-cutting men rather than entering the field on the same terms, so will those who come after blame us for not rectifying such discrimination and disparagement.

FEDERAL ENFRANCHISEMENT

Federal enfranchisement of women is about to become an actuality. Sir Robert Borden himself is standing sponsor for the bill. We are flattered but also gratified at the progress the woman movement has made in the last three years. How different is the introduction of the measure to what a few years ago we thought it would be. We then had visions of a brave knight errant adopting a bill, introducing it through the private bills channel, and fighting for it with all the powers of his oratory. We even by delegations, committees, en masse, by telegrams and letters interviewed our own particular member, asking and beseeching him to support our knight errant.

But in this enlightened 1918 our government brings in the measure, and to the prime minister is conferred the privilege of reading the bill. There is very little objection to the principle of woman suffrage so far as we have yet heard. One man said he doubted if this was the best time to bring such a measure in but he is not reported as

naturalized. A woman who is married to an alien not an alien enemy may exercise the franchise if she is a British subject and has not sworn allegiance to any other power. This is according to the first draft of the bill and if it is appreciably altered such alteration will be dealt with in the columns of The Guide.

A FRESH BEGINNING

(Author Unknown)

Every day is a fresh beginning.

Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,

Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;

Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,

Are healed with the healing which
night has shed.

Every day is a fresh beginning:

Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,

And puzzles forecasted and possible
pain,

Take heart with the day and begin
again.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ARMY CORPS

Whenever a great organization springs into existence there is created, of necessity, a wide-spread interest in that

divides itself into five great classes. A large number serve as cooks and waitresses and when one realizes that as many as sixty cooks are necessary in some camps one also realizes the service performed in releasing men to say nothing of the greater economy in the use of food stuffs. Clerical work is another branch of service but, in a way, the most interesting is the Signalers' work. They alone of all the "Waacs" wear Army badges. The "Hush Waacs" number about a dozen and are connected with the Censor's office. They are fine linguists and can decode any messages, whether signalled or written. Another interesting work is that done by the drivers of motors and transports. The work known as "Salvage" employs hundreds of workers who redeem every kind of battlefield debris converting it into something usable. Army boots, for example, are repaired to the number of 30,000 a week. One kind goes to the men in the trenches, another to men on lines of communication and a third to prisoners and colored laborers. When uppers are of no further use they are cut up into laces, helmets, leather and cloth equipments, rifles, horseshoes, spurs—everything is used by these capable women who work just back of the firing line. The postal service also employs large numbers to look after letters and parcels. One kind of work handed over to the women will be appreciated wherever the call to the colors has been heard and that is the care of the graves of those who have fallen. Many of these are in lonely spots by the roadside or in fields—All are to be plainly marked and planted with flowers. No work is more faithfully performed than this. The bodily comfort of the "Waacs" is well looked after and they find in the Y.W.C.A. the same friend that the men have found in the Y.M.C.A. The pay of the "Waacs" is that of the ordinary soldier (about 25 cents a day) and if she renews her contract at the end of the year she receives a bonus of \$5. She is allowed a fortnight's leave each year.

INCOMPATIBLE

In reading your Homemakers' Page in the last issue of The Guide I saw discussed one of the greatest difficulties with which a patriotic woman is faced these war days. I have found by practical experience that a "Worried Prairie Housekeeper's" letter is true in every detail. Not only will one who attempts to lower the standard of the hired man's living find herself without a hired man but her fame will have preceded her to such an extent that she will find it impossible to find one. The only argument which I can think against pledge cards is that they will serve as danger signals to possible helpers. We are farming a section and employ two men. Last year we had two brothers. Neither of them would eat eggs, fish, brown bread, macaroni and cheese, any vegetable except potatoes and they both rather objected to poultry. Oatmeal certainly figured on their menu but the amount of sugar consumed with it made it far from economical. They boasted to me that at the last place where they worked they pocketed the stale bread and threw it away. At every meal they had from six to eight cups of tea sweetened in proportion to their cereal. I have heard woman after woman complain of the amount of sugar she had to wash out of the bottom of the cups after men like these. Unfortunately, although as you say farm men are reasoning beings it is not the ones who use their reason in the right direction who are the offenders. It is the ignorant, often foreign labor with which we have to contend. The two boys I quote as an example could neither read or write in their own language (French). They were fully convinced that the war, as far as they were concerned, was an opportunity for high wages and a good time generally. Had I lowered the standard of living we should have been without help or means of harvesting our crop and more would have been lost in production than I could possibly have saved by conservation. If only the law could force a man to keep a yearly contract, unless there was a real reason to break it, much of this could be alleviated.—Farmer's Wife.

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Hints Here and There

A Swinging Stool

Why waste time and energy in moving a chair to the kitchen sink when wishing to sit down while preparing vegetables, fruits, etc.? Save your foot-steps and strength through the aid of a stationary sink chair. We are all familiar with the small swinging stools fastened to the dress goods counter, in a store, placed there for the comfort of the customers; procure such a stool and fasten to one side of your built in sink, being sure to place it at the most convenient height. When not in use it swings underneath the sink and is out of the way. This same sort of seat might be attached to the wall next the kitchen table, if limited space makes a vanishing chair desirable.

Uses for Orange and Lemon Peel

Every household has oranges and lemons some time during the year. Instead of throwing away the rinds use them as follows: Cover the orange or lemon peel with cold water, adding two tablespoonfuls of salt to a quart of water. Put in a cold place for twenty-four hours; drain, then cover with boiling water; boil slowly for one hour; drain, cut into thin slices and spread on a plate to dry; then boil one cupful of sugar with one cupful of water for three minutes; add the skins and boil for fifteen minutes; remove from the sirup; spread on a platter or plate and sprinkle with granulated sugar; dry either in the hot sun or in a cool oven. Pack in a glass jar or pasteboard box for winter use.

Mending Sandals

Children's sandals become unsewed long before they are worn out. If mended with fine wire, the result will be lasting and the effect not bad at all.

The Small Boy's Trousers

When you are making pants for your small son, be sure and sew a patch of the material, of which the garments are made across the seat and around the bottom of the leg. Of course this patch comes between the pants and the lining. It not only increases the wearing quality of the garment but is much easier to patch when the outside does wear through; one simply has to darn it down on the patch inside.

To Lengthen the Life of a Sock

When you are knitting socks, knit a linen thread into the toe and heel, and you will find they wear much longer.

Pressing a Kilted Skirt

Pin the plaits to the ironing-board while pressing. Lay a fold and pin it at the bottom; then hold the waistband firmly with the left hand, and iron from the bottom toward the top, stretching the fold as you iron.—E.A.N.

Sewing Trimming on a Hat

It is hard to fasten the ends of the threads, but if you leave one end loose instead of drawing the knot close to the hat, and after securing the trimming tie the two ends together, the effect will be better. Feathers never look so stiff when put on in this way.

A Good Apron

The sleeves and waist of an ordinary house-dress always wear out first, and the woman who is economical dislikes to throw them away, though they never look well when patched. I cut off the skirt at the waist, and open it to the bottom, hemming each side; and put on a belt. Then it makes a most excellent kitchen-apron.

Men's cast off cotton shirts make very excellent aprons, if one is fortunate enough to get one that is not too far gone. Cut out the sleeves. Use the back of the shirt to make the front of the apron. Sew the fronts on the sides of this, leaving the bottom curved as it is in the shirt. Make a frill of the sleeves and sew down the sides and around the bottom. Shape the top and gather into a band.

Crochet-Work Centres

In preparing the linen centres for crochet-work I have found the following method to be of great help: With a

lead pencil draw a circle the size needed on the linen; with the machine stitch along this line, then make a second row of stitching on the inside, about one-eighth of an inch from the first row. Trim the cloth as close as possible to the first row of stitching, and it will now be ready for the crochet-work. Stitching on the machine does away with hemming, which is somewhat clumsy in heavy linen, and the second, or inside, row gives a line by which the crocheting may be made perfectly even.

An Emergency Shelf

This will prove a blessing to those who do not live near the stores; and even those who do may find it better than sending for necessary articles at the eleventh hour. The best emergency shelf is a closet, made with a door of heavy netting, which the "handy man" will put up in the cellar or pantry, and fit with lock and key. Instead of stocking it at once, if that is too expensive, plan to add one thing a week to it until it is filled to suit you. Be sure that as soon as a can or jar is taken from the closet it is replaced as soon as possible. A good beginning for such a closet would be canned soups, fruits and vegetables, two cans of each; marmalade, cheese in jars, potted meats, pickles, sardines, anchovies and a home-made fruit cake. When the unexpected guest arrives the home table may be embellished and the housekeeper will never be found unprepared.—M.M.K.

To Stain Stairs That Are in Use

Stain every other step the first day, requiring all members of the family to go upstairs two steps at a time, skipping the varnished stair. The next day stain the steps that were passed over, and use the dry ones. A block placed on each step which may be used will be an effective reminder.—Mrs. R. L. T.

Joining Worsteds Without Knots

As many people are making sweaters and other articles just now with the soft worsteds, it may be of interest to them to know that knots are no longer necessary for joining. When the end of the yarn is almost reached, the new yarn is inserted in the eye of the large needle and then is stitched up the end of the old for an inch and a half, or more. The needle is then withdrawn, the joined threads given a slight twist, and it is almost impossible to find the joining. This may be used successfully with all wools that are not hard twisted.—A.R.B.

A Baking-Time Economy

One day, when baking cookies, I expressed a wish for larger pans. My husband said, "Why not have some made to fit the oven?" He then measured the grate and went down to the hardware store. In a few days I had two Russian iron pans 19½ by 18½ inches, and one inch deep. As these pans hold three dozen cookies, I can do my baking very much more quickly than I could with the old pans.

To Keep Children's Stockings

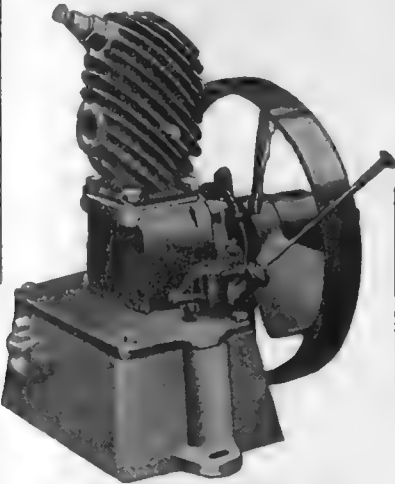
To keep children's stockings from wearing out at the knees before other parts show wear turn the stocking inside out and take a piece cut from an old stocking leg about seven or eight inches long; do not cut open, but arrange it over the stocking at the knee and sew it fast at each end rather loosely so that the thread will not break when the stocking is stretched. Then turn the stocking right side out; the sewing will scarcely show, and the stocking will wear twice as long as it will if this is not done. If a new stocking is worn once it is easy to get the piece at the right place.

White Oilcloth on the Kitchen Table

White oilcloth on the kitchen table may be made to last longer if it is occasionally given a coat of white enamel paint. Be sure that the surface is perfectly clean and dry before applying the paint. Try enamelling the inside of your cupboards also; they will be easier to keep clean, and the paint will close up cracks, so

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that there will be little chance for insects to gain access.

To Cover Hot Baking Dishes

Baking dishes containing scalloped potatoes and like dishes do not always make a presentable appearance on the dining table. To remedy this make bands of linen to fit around the dish; these may be as simple or as elaborate as one wishes. Fasten them with dome fasteners, or simply pin together.

A Boy's Blouses

I use his "daddy's" discarded shirts for making my boy's blouses, and he likes them "because they look like father's and not like a girl's apron." Wash the shirts and then rip them apart. Using a good blouse-pattern, cut from the shirt-front the blouse-front, from the shirt sleeves the blouse-sleeves, and so on. Take pains to tailor-stitch collar, cuffs, pocket, and yoke, just as the shirt was. The front pleat of the shirt may be left just as it was for the blouse, or it may be cut away and a new one made. If necessary or desirable, a yoke can be added to the back of the blouse.

Sweet Curds

Fifty years ago our grandmothers used to stand around on tiptoe, open-mouthed, waiting for the delicious parings from the new cheese as the press was tightened each morning. Sweet curds are scarcely more than a legend now, but one of those grandmothers still serves them at her charming afternoon teas, her childish wish come true—that the cheese might be all curds. Here is the way she prepares the dish: To two quarts of tepid milk (she takes one quart of the night before, after removing the cream, so it will not be too rich, and one of the fresh morning's milk) add two dissolved junket-tablets. When this sets, as it should do in about thirty minutes, cut it across with a knife in order to start the whey from the curd. Criss-cross it in this way about every half hour until the curd begins to get firm. Then pour it into a cheese-cloth over a colander, cutting occasionally to let all the green whey drain away, and finally gather up the corners of the cheese-cloth, pressing it firmly as soon as the curd is solid enough not to be forced through. By tea-time you will have a bowlful of highly concentrated, easily digested food, ready to break up and serve, slightly salted, with hot biscuits and honey. If your family is large you will need more than two quarts of milk. Another delicious curd is made by allowing the milk to sour, warming it until the curd and whey begin to separate. Then strain in a cheese-cloth. Mix with a little salt and if liked a little sour cream. Serve with cream and sugar. This makes a very good meat substitute for supper. It may not appeal to the men quite as much as meat, but it is nourishing.

French Fried Potatoes

When making French fried potatoes they are often too hard all the way through, or too soft, and not crisp on the outside. This can be prevented if they are soaked first in cold water, then put for a moment in hot water, and then dried on cheese-cloth. Potatoes prepared in this way will be crisp and light brown on the outside and soft in the inside.—Mrs. R. E. W.

The Orange Jar

When peeling oranges I save the peelings and parboil them until clear and tender, changing the water two or three times. I preserve them in a thick jar sirup and put them away in a glass jar, adding to what I have every now and then as I get new peelings. I always have a lot ready when I make ginger cake, cookies, plain fudge, Banbury cakes, and the like. There are so many things that I find the flavor of the rind improves or the sirup adds to that it is a great convenience to have my orange jar always ready at hand.—Miss M. D.

Try Adding Honey

When whipping cream try adding a teaspoonful of strained honey instead of sugar. It not only gives the cream a delightful flavor, but causes it to stay whipped and firm all day.—Mrs. F. A. S.

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H. S. MCCLUNG, 1833 Scarth Street, Regina.
A. G. ORCHARD, 1794 Hamilton Street, Regina.
F. D. GULP, Prince Albert, Sask.
H. B. McDONALD, The Rexall Store, Prince Albert, Sask.
F. H. WILKINS, Parker-Wilkins Limited, 1750 Hamilton Street, Regina.
F. R. WHEATLEY, Wheatley Bros., Near King George Hotel, Saskatoon.
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P. M. GROVE, Toric Optical Parlors, McKensie Building, 36 Ninth Street, Brandon.
F. W. DUDLEY, 542 Main Street, Winnipeg.
NORMAN H. NEILL, Paris Building, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
B. FRANKLIN ARMSTRONG, Norman H. Neill, Paris Bldg., Portage Ave., Winnipeg.
H. A. NOTT, Strains Limited, 231 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
I. S. NOTT, Strains Limited, 231 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
W. O. SCOTT, Strains Limited, 231 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
W. A. ROBERTSON, Optometrist, Bank of Hamilton Building, Brandon, Man.
MAITLAND TINKIN, Robinson & Co. Limited, Main Street, Winnipeg.
J. F. TULLOCH, Henry Birks Limited, Portage and Smith, Winnipeg.
GEO. GABLE, Virden, Man.

Everyday Styles

Pictorial Review Pattern Service

Simplicity marks the Spring styles. The lines, trimmings and making are all simply done this summer and should specially appeal to the busy farm woman. The overalls for son or daughter hint of the common-sense method of dressing for work occasions. The materials are less flimsy and sheer than they were a few months ago. The page of patterns here illustrated was designed specially for the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. They were drafted with a view to the limited time of the busy farm dressmaker, and to the necessarily strenuous wear to which the family of today must subject itself. When writing for patterns address all communications to the Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Be sure to state clearly number of pattern and size. Allow ten days to two weeks for the filling of your order.



7164—Ladies' Dress (25 cents). Eight sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Width at lower edge of skirt about 2½ yards. Size 36 requires 5½ yards 36-inch material. Without lining. Open neck with square collar; one-piece sleeves gathered to deep cuffs, perforated for shorter sleeves with turn-back cuffs. Attached four-piece skirt gathered at top; with high waistline.



7250—Child's Aprons (15 cents). Three sizes, 2 to 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yard 36-inch material for Apron No. 1 with pocket, or 1½ yard 36-inch if made without pocket. No. 2 (for 4 years) requires 1½ yard 36-inch material. Aprons are in kimono style. Apron No. 1 with front and back cut in one piece, closing at back.



7124—Ladies' Blouse (20 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust. 7265—Ladies' Skirt (20 cents). Sizes 22 to 44 waist. This is a four-piece skirt. Width at lower edge in 39 inch length with pleats drawn out is about 2½ yards.



7268—Ladies' Sports Blouse (20 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material for longer blouse, and ½ yard 36-inch contrasting material. Blouse may be made in either of two lengths, has open neck with large square collar pointed in front, perforated to be made with out the point in front, also perforated for round collar. Long one-piece sleeves perforated for shorter length. Fullness at waistline is held in with a straight belt. Blouse may be made with or without the pockets with pointed laps, perforated for straight upper edges.



7302—Ladies' Dress (25 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Width of skirt about 2½ yards. Size 36 requires 5½ yards 36-inch material. Five-gored skirt is attached to a straight waistband which joins to waist at raised waistline. This is a stylish but simple dress and with the two contrasting colors makes a very effective wearing dress for most occasions. It may be buttoned to the bottom or only part way.



4726—Overalls (15 cents). Nine sizes, 32 to 48 breast. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, or 2½ yards 44-inch material.



6777—Boys' Smock and Side-Closing Knee Trousers (15 cents). Four sizes, 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 44-inch material, ½ yard 27-inch contrasting material. Smock slipped over head; with round or square collar; long or short sleeves.

Farm Women's Clubs

BLESSED ARE THE HUMBLE

Do you remember a splendid story which appeared in the Guide's Farm Women's Club Page of three or four weeks ago written by Mrs. George Campbell of Youngstown? Do you remember one a couple of weeks before that written by Mrs. Lucas of Carstairs? If you read them you cannot forget them. Accompanying these stories were letters full of apology for inability to write a good story, and both implored me to alter them to make them readable. I met both these women at conventions. Both were unable to believe that they had written really splendid stories. Scores of women send stories and reports in to us that are brim full of interest and help and suggestions, and apologize for not being able to send in a good story. I mention these two women in particular for I recall the difficulty I had persuading them that they had sent us an unusually good story. At every convention half a dozen women look me up to tell me that they would love to send an account of their club to our club page but they "are sure they couldn't possibly do it." Either they think their gift of writing is too insignificant or they think their club has not done anything of special note.

I am taking this opportunity of telling all those women who think they "can't" that they can. Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. Campbell and those scores of other women prove they can. I have come to the conclusion that our farm club women are far too humble. They have scores of things to tell about their club that every other woman is longing to know, and every woman has her own individual way of telling it, which after all is said and done is the best way to tell the story. It is a coincidence that the humble people send in the best stories in many cases. If it will make those who wish to tell us what they are doing in their club feel any better I'll reserve the right to make over the stories if they for any reason do not come up to the mark. This year 1918 is to be marked in all the organizations as "Increased Membership" year, and every club has a way of using all the hints and suggestions which other clubs can give them. Don't hinder progress by being too humble. Blessed are the humble, however, for they invariably send in excellent stories.

WORKING HINTS

Mrs. Parlyby, president of the United Farm Women, is sending out an excellent circular to her clubs. It is too good for just the secretaries to have advantage of so we take the liberty of printing parts of it.

"May I suggest that each club endeavor to appoint a press representative. This need not necessarily be the secretary of the club, but should be that member who has some gift for writing, who has an aptitude for seizing upon the interesting, suggestive or amusing incidents of a meeting, and can so write them up as to provide a newsy item for publication. This item should be sent to The Grain Growers' Guide. An account of meetings should be sent to the local paper. This work is quite apart from the report of the monthly meeting sent by your secretary to our Central Secretary, though it might be done by your secretary if so desired. We want to give as much publicity to our work as possible this year for the purpose of attracting new members to our organization.

"I wish to bring to your notice also the wonderful work which the Travellers' Aid is doing, and because that work benefits our rural girls and women more than any others, I think it is an imperative duty that each year our Clubs should donate a small sum to aid this work. The Travellers' Aid is carried on by the W.C.T.U. and Y.W.C.A., who have workers meeting every train. Many girls have been saved from horrible fates by these women, and many friendless women and children coming to strange cities and towns have been helped to find friends and situations through their kind services. The work

costs money and the need is ever growing. Even \$5.00 a year from every club would be a great help. Get the men's locals to help you in this good cause and see what you can do. Send any subscriptions to the Central office, marked Travellers' Aid.

"I hope very earnestly that as a club you are taking up the vital question of conservation and production. We must give up doing unessential things. All our strength must be put into producing food, more especially wheat. Women and children who are not strong enough physically to work in the fields can save many thousands of bushels of grain to feed starving women and children in Europe by getting out early this Spring with cans of poisoned grain to destroy gophers. Every club should hold a contest and give prizes for the greatest quantity of these pests destroyed. The clubs should also discuss the feasibility of a community canning plant this summer, so that no particle of garden stuff may be wasted, and so that labor may be conserved. Select the most accomplished canners among your members and make them into a committee to run this thing."

OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE

Previously acknowledged \$1140.45
 Tilney W.G.G.A. 15.00
 Key West G.G.A. and W.G.G.A. 58.10
 Woodlawn W.G.G.A. and District 125.25

Total \$1338.80

Perley W.G.G.A. has contributed \$57.05 for the Red Cross. Thirty-five locals and Women's Sections have contributed the above amount to the ambulance. If the remaining Sections could send contributions quickly, our ambulance would soon be purchased.—Violet McNaughtan.

THE DISTRICT NURSE

A large number of letters have come to hand about the district nurse, where to obtain one, etc., and how to maintain one, etc. I expect in a week or two to have definite information concerning sources of supply. In the meantime will our members help me by forwarding all possible information as to how their districts maintain a nurse. A copy of last year's balance sheet of the local nursing association would be the greatest help. I would withhold names from publication if requested.—Violet McNaughtan, Hon. Sec. W.G.G.A. Sask.

CANADIAN GIRLS IN TRAINING

April 12 to 14, the dates for the Girls' Conference, are near at hand. Have you sent for your registration blank yet? If not, do so at once, as all registrations must be in by the 10th of April. The programme is now being printed, and promises to be most interesting. "Are You Triangular or Are You Round?" is announced as the subject of one of Miss Ziegler's addresses to girls. There will be some stirring choruses, in which you can all join, and the Edmonton girls are hard at work rehearsing "The Wayside Piper." It will be a splendid play. The Lieutenant Governor has invited you to come in a body to Government House. Everything is working out fine so far. It will be a great conference, girls! There are good things, too numerous to mention, in store for you. Do not miss it. Plan somehow to get here.

For more information write to Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Conference Secretary, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton South.

HOMEMAKERS' REPORT FORMS

Miss Abbie DeLury, director of Homemakers' Clubs for Saskatchewan, asks that a notice be inserted to the effect that Homemakers' clubs not receiving a form for annual report within the next two weeks, should make application to the Extension Department in Saskatoon. Miss DeLury is anxious that every club send in its full quota of delegates. The dates of the convention have been decided for the last week of June and convention plans are

now getting under way. Further notice of the convention will be given.

REAL PIONEERING

What pioneer can read this story describing the Prairie Rose U.F.W.A. and not extend her sympathy and admiration? Mrs. Hughson, the secretary, wrote the story for The Guide readers and The Guide takes this opportunity of telling Prairie Rose members we are proud of them.

"On the 21st of May, 1914, the few homesteaders' shacks in the vicinity of Zetland and Ensligh post offices, were for the most part, scenes of commotion and bustle. Men were warned to be in early or very prompt for dinner, as 'we are goin' to the meetin'!' Trunks, which, since that long dusty, mosquitoey drive of 54 to 60 miles from Castor, had served as closets in the shacks, were ramsacked 'for somethin' to wear.' Dresses, which two, three or four years before had been fashionable on Dundas or Richmond, London, Yonge or King, Toronto, Como Park, St. Paul, Cottage Ave., Duluth and in prosperous communities of different States, were shaken out, aired and pressed for that meetin' occasion. Let me impress it upon your minds that was a Red Letter Day to those women. And dress and fashion were given the least consideration. Having come, the most of them, from comfortable city homes, surrounded with loved ones and amusement to the remote homestead section of Alberta, miles from railroad or neighbors, they had settled themselves to the routine of pioneer lives. And where is one who can successfully describe the lonely hours of the day and night, of that woman or those women as they toiled to make life worth living and dreamed their dreams of better days, 'when we get a crop or two!' Having spent two years of this, two or three of these women met at Mrs. N—'s place one afternoon of that spring and resolved they would try to form a club or circle, as they called it. So on that eventful May day, it being the one chosen, one might have seen about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a strange procession wending its way over the distant prairie to the home of Mrs. H—'to the meetin'.' Wagons drawn by oxen were the chief method of conveyance. Some few were fortunate enough to possess horses and these beasts were duly loaded as their mistresses had 'driven round to get Mrs. So and So.' However, they got there 10 in number, and after much discussion (when the ice was once broken, they could talk) resolved to form a club, known as the Prairie Circle, to meet every third Thursday, at the homes of the members, serve lunch and ask a fee of 10 cents per meeting.

Aim and Progress

"What was their aim? Oh, lady readers, you who have pioneered and know the lonesome hours it means, will not criticize too severely if I have to say that I believe their chief aim was sociability—the breaking of the prairie monotony. However, they had a definite plan, too, that of purchasing land for a cemetery. Their first roll call showed a list of but seven members. And their progress, to say the least, was very slow. Difficulties confronted them on every hand. The small fee charged, the distance apart, the lack of community interest were there to face them all the time. And there were times when it looked as if the Prairie Circle was striving to buy its own grave and casket. But through the persistent efforts of two or three of these women and their determination to make the Circle a success they finally commanded the attention of the community, which led to the interest of the community, and they began to see 'light in the distance.' About that time the Women's Auxiliary to the U.F.A. was formed. And some of the members, upon the return of their Vice-President from Edmonton convention in 1915, began to think of changing the club to an Auxiliary, there being a progressive U.F.A. local

in the community. This met with some disapproval as some members were afraid 'too many irons in the fire' might put it out. So we lingered along until the spring of 1916 doing what we could to achieve our victory but with slow-coming results. Our secretary had been a visitor at the Calgary Convention of the U.F.W.A. that January and had come back full of news of its aims and a grim determination to organize a Union and be part of a new world begun for the advancement of womankind, instead of being a little club of 13 members, striving alone and unheard of in a remote corner by themselves. At the February meeting of that year a motion was passed to the effect that we remain the Prairie Circle until we could buy our cemetery (costing us nearly \$100, fence included, one half of which sum was yet forthcoming) and then organize a Union. An idea of one of the members was adopted whereby we had a measuring party of which some of you have probably heard. We divided the circle and had a contest to see which side could provide the best program for an evening's entertainment and had a basket social in connection. These two events brought us the necessary \$50 for the completion of the cemetery and a surplus of some \$30 for running expenditures. By the kindness of our president's husband, a plot of the cemetery was drawn up and marked into lots. These lots were to consist of enough land for four graves and were sold at the meagre price of \$5.00 per lot. We formed a 'bee' to fence the cemetery and every man in the community, with the exception of two or three, gave their team and a day's work. The women took dinner to them and gave them an exhibition of a baseball game afterwards. At last the goal had been reached! The aim accomplished!

The Prairie Rose U.F.W.A.

"In May, 1916, almost two years to a day from the organization of the Prairie Circle we formed the Prairie Rose U.F.W.A., very different was it from the Circle's origin. We had leaders and definite aims. We were part of that great band of women who were pressing on to a better land of better homes for better people. We organized with 13 members. Today after two year's existence we have 20 paid-up members and have handled nearly \$600 in Co-operative fruit buying, etc. We have donated \$110 to Red Cross work besides doing work

Club Women!

**\$5.00
IN PRIZES**

will be given for the two best articles, not exceeding 250 words each, reaching The Guide office on or between April 1st and 13th, on

"Our Scheme for Increasing Membership"

First Prize \$3.00. Second Prize \$2.00

Address All Articles To
 EDITOR WOMEN'S CLUB PAGE
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Club Feet

Little Robert Taylor was born with deformed feet. Plaster paris casts were used without success—so he was brought to the McLain Sanitarium. His parents' letter tells the story:

"We are more than thankful for what you did in straightening Robert's feet. Of course, his feet are terribly scarred from the plaster casts, but there are no scars from your work on him. His feet are so straight; and he runs, jumps and does anything any other boy can do. MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR, 201 Coulter Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal."

This is not a selected case—neither is the result unusual. In correcting this deformity no plaster paris or general anaesthesia was used.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of children and young adults afflicted with Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Curvature, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References", free on request. Write for them.

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They have found that Gold Dust saves time.

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for same and now have organized a Red Cross Branch in our Society. Today telephones take the place of those long delayed letters, by which we used to convey messages to other members, automobiles (or Ford's) have replaced the oxen and wagons, and in a few instances modern bungalows replace the sod shacks of other days. 'We've had a crop or two' and yet we women dream on and strive for yet a better goal whereby we may leave to our little ones a better and more wholesome Western Canada than we came to and a yet more developed organization to provide means for a greater Empire, purer dominion, nobler homes and truer lives."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Miss Mattie Olsen, secretary of Ferintosh U.F.W.A., sends the following very interesting report of a joint meeting of their Club with the U.F.A. local at that point: Ferintosh local of the U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting with the U.F.W.A. on February 19 for the purpose of hearing the reports of the delegates to the convention. The meeting was well attended, and was opened by Mr. Bergen, President of the U.F.A. The U.F.W.A. delegate, Mrs. Campbell, was called upon for her report, which was given in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. Mrs. J. F. Ross, of Duhamel, Provincial Vice-President, was also present and addressed the meeting on the origin of the U.F.W.A. and its relation to the U.F.A., giving those in attendance a very much clearer idea of what the aims of the Organization really are. One new member was added to the Club and several others promised to join in the near future, so the prospects for the coming year are very bright. It was decided that all future meetings would be held in Ferintosh as it is more central.

A DISTRICT NURSE

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan,—I am pleased to tell you all I know about our district nurse at Dilke. The Homemakers were the means of getting her three years ago. They paid the rent and furnished a small house of two rooms in Dilke for six months. If everything was satisfactory they decided they would pay rent for the rest of the year, which they did. The town people paid for the second year and I did not hear who paid it last year. We have a good nurse. She charges \$3.00 a day. The farmers fetch her whenever she is needed, and she has the privilege of going outside the district when she is not booked; but her district patients come first. If a patient is without help in the home, the nurse does all she can in household duties, which is a good help to farm women. The first year the nurse made for herself \$600, the second year \$800 and last year \$1000. We think this is a good way of maintaining a nurse. If you would like to know the name of the home the nurse came from I think I can find out for you. I hope this will be a little help to you.—Mrs. Anderson, sec.-treas. Dilke W.G.A.

LIVE WIRES

The annual meeting of the Woodlawn Women Grain Growers was held at the home of Mrs. W. Henderson. Owing to very severe weather, not many were present, but discussion of the year's work and selection of officers took place. Miss E. Stocking was elected president, Mrs. W. Doig vice-president, and Mrs. J. Rousel secretary. The directors are: Mrs. Sparrow, Mrs. Van Nortwick, Mrs. W. Doig, Mrs. W. Henderson and Mrs. Milne. The society has had a very successful year of work under the leadership of Mrs. Andrew Doig as president. Owing to the removal of a few members from the district, the membership has decreased, but the educational and social work has been on the increase. A meeting was held every month except one, which was postponed because of illness in the district. The attendance at each meeting was very good. The members have found out the fact that their well-being is conducive towards much greater ease in the forwarding of social and public welfare schemes. They have arranged for several good lectures, have had a community picnic, harvest home festival, Grain Growers' Sunday service and their community library is

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gradually increasing. They were the means of encouraging the trustees to have trees planted in the school grounds. They donated a hamper of farm produce to Saskatoon Y.W.C.A., and sent three soldiers' boxes and have done splendid Red Cross work.

Among the matters that came up for discussion at the January meeting were the tax on land for Red Cross funds, the rural school and medical inspection, the annual meeting of the municipal council, etc. Before the members had all arrived a large amount of cutting out of Red Cross material was accomplished under the supervision of Mrs. Campbell. Towelling, cheesecloth for handkerchiefs, khaki denuum for property bags and housewives were cut out and yarn wound ready for distribution. When the president opened the meetings for the New Year, she asked the co-operation of all members in making the meetings a success in every way, and in having the definite objects in view that the members may accomplish through their work. The program of the Provincial Service council was read and commented upon, and the president made a committee of one to further report.

A program for the future six months was decided upon as follows:

February—The Family Medicine Chest, by Mrs. Van Northwick. Suggestions from every member on home remedies. March—The Standard Efficiency Test Explained, Mrs. J. Milne. How Can We Improve Our Local by every member? April—Making Poultry-Raising Profitable and Interesting. May—The Advantages of Single Tax. Property and Inheritance Laws of Interest to Women in Saskatchewan. June—Infant Mortality and Municipal Hospitals. July—An address by Miss Harrison of the Homemakers' Department Agricultural College.

On March 7 we held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. A. Doig, when our able president, Miss Stocking, led the meeting with a paper on "The Standard Efficiency Test" of the association and "How to Improve Our Local." The members joined in with suggestions such as, getting more members, encouraging larger attendance at the meeting, having more music, etc. We are taking advantage of the government's offer of the traveling library. There was a board of four officers appointed to take charge of same. We had a splendid report from Mrs. C. Campbell, our Red Cross secretary, of the Red Cross work done in the past year, which has averaged \$30 per month. On March 13, we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. and Mrs. McNaughtan speak on Grain Growers' work, at our concert. At the close of the programme Mr. A. Doig presented to Mrs. McNaughtan the sum of \$125.25 which had been collected from Woodlawn and Avondale community for the "Motor Ambulance" fund. At the close of the evening the Junior Red Cross boys played with much effect "God Save the King."—Mrs. J. Russell, secretary, Woodlawn; W.G.G.A.

EASTER FESTIVITIES

On account of the bad weather, the Pangman W.S.G.G.A. did not hold a meeting in January, so February 9 was the date of the annual one. The officers for 1918 are as follows: President, Mrs. A. Prentice; vice-president, Mrs. W. Clews; secretary, Mrs. C. Clews; Directors (one for each phone line); Mesdames Bennet, Wilson, Dorgan, Isaac and Dunn. Last year the club sent \$2.50 monthly to the Belgian orphans; it was decided to continue doing so this year. Also the subscription for the "Woman's Century" was renewed. A play is to be gotten up for the annual Easter entertainment; the program committee was appointed and instructed to "get busy" as time was short. This meeting was at Mrs. Benzen's and was well attended. On February 28 the meeting was held at Mrs. C. Clews. Mrs. W. Clews gave a splendid report of the convention, for which she was thanked by a good hearty clap. That report and the discussions arising therefrom took up all the afternoon, so the choice of subjects for study was left until next month. The afternoon closed with refreshments (limited now to bread and butter and chatter).—Mrs. C. Clews, secretary, Pangman W.S.G.G.A.



PIANOS

That We Can Recommend at Prices That Are Honest

Heintzman & Co.	-	\$490
Weber	-	\$425
Craig	-	\$375
Kelmonros	-	\$325

These are "Regular" Prices. Compare them with many so-called "Special" Prices. Every piano at the House of McLean has a fixed, fair price, the same to you to-day as to your neighbor to-morrow. No inflation of values to give seeming price attractions. Absolute reliability of service and integrity of dealing come first at the House of McLean.

Write for Catalogues of Music and Musical Goods

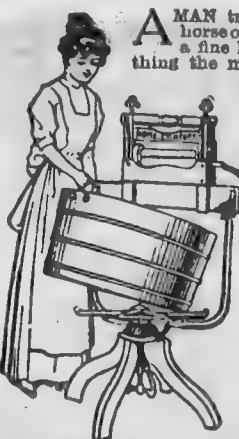


THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE

The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and the Victrola
329 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
DEPT. G.

Modern Methods for the Modern Woman

Thrifty Housewives Approve This Means of Saving Time and Labor



Our "GRAVITY" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.

money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900" line.

And I said to myself lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer (see illustration) will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other ma-

chine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for the people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer the washes clothes in Six Minutes.

State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand, Engine Power, Water or Electric Motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet.

Address me personally—N.C. MORRIS, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 257 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



BLUE CROSS FUND

Blue Cross contributions are coming in fairly well considering that spring, does give boys and girls so many other things to think about. Don't let the other things interfere with the good work. Spring is not bringing to those "over there" the happiness it is to you so be even a little more careful for them. Those who contributed this week are:—

Alfred C. Ekdahl, Vanguard, Sask.	\$.50
Phillip Varly, Davidson, Sask.	.15
Lillian Airey, Venn, Sask.	.25
Mary Airey, Venn, Sask.	.25
Mabel Airey, Venn, Sask.	.25
Richard Stephens, Southminster, Sask.	.25
Charlie Stephens, Southminster, Sask.	.25
Aunt May Stephens, Southminster, Sask.	.25
Clara T. Gottschlich, R.R. No. 1, Lacombe, Alta.	.10

DIXIE PATTON.

THE BUNNY

This is my first letter to your club. I am 10 years old. I would like to receive a membership pin. I watch for the Doo Dads every week. I am going to write a poem about "The Bunny." I am sending a self-addressed envelope.

Once there lived a rabbit,
His coat was made of brown;
He always ate his breakfast
In the garden near the town.
He liked to eat the cabbages,
He liked to eat the peas,
He liked to eat the carrot-tops,
He liked the bark of trees.
The farmer that owned the garden
Went out to look at it;
He saw his vegetables being eaten,
And he knew it was a rabbit.
The farmer was going to play a joke
On the naughty bunny;
He set a trap by the cabbage row,
To catch the naughty bunny.
When the rabbit was eating his supper
He heard something go "snap";
He looked around and saw he was in
What do you think? "a trap."
DOROTHY BREWSTER.
Donalda, Alta.

HELPING WIN THE WAR

One day Belle was out playing, when her mother called to her and said: "Come Belle and go to the store with your little sister Helen." Belle ran at once and asked: "May I get some candy?" Her mother said she could if she would hurry home. When Belle reached the store she saw the sign on a window, "BUY A VICTORY BOND." Belle was thinking, "Perhaps it is better than candy, so I won't get any." When she reached home her mother asked what kind of candy she bought. She told her about the sign, and said: "Helen and I are going to save our money to buy one." In a few months they bought a Victory Bond. Years passed. One day Helen and Belle got a letter thanking them for the \$50 which they had spent in a Victory Bond, because it had helped with other money to release 389 Canadian prisoners from the German prison.

ELLEN S. PACKMAN.

Stirling, Alberta. Age 10.

RIDES A PONY

I wish to become a member of the Young Canada Club, and hope you will send me a membership button. I am going to school almost every day. I

have got a horse. His name is Jerry. I ride him for a mile and a half to school and it is fine fun, except when it is about forty below zero. We have 12 children at our school, six boys and six girls. I am 12 today and am in grade 8. I love to read your paper, and the Doo Dads are just Dandy. I am enclosing 25 cents for the benefit of some dog or horse.

BETTY EMSLIE.

Brooks, Alta.

OH, THE BERRIES!

I live in the Peace River country near Lesser Slave Lake. In the winter, when the men cannot farm, they catch fish and haul them to the station. Papa and my big brother caught 2,700 big ones. There are plenty of big trees here and oh, my! the berries—strawberries, blueberries and all kinds. We had 150 quarts of wild berries. When summer comes again we will have an engine in our boat and we will cross the lake to get berries. We had a fine time last year. The waves are so big.

HELEN LOUISE FIELD.

Kinuso, Alberta.

HALLOWE'EN SCARES

Once upon a time there lived a

poor family. They had three children. Their names were Kate, Mary and Dick. It was getting near Hallowe'en. Their father told them stories about what would happen on Hallowe'en. There came an old witch. Dick became so frightened he ran into the room where his father was. His father asked him what was the matter. Dick said there was a funny old woman at the door with a funny looking hat and broom in her hand. Then he said it was the old witch. But Dick said it was not yet twelve o'clock. Just then the witch came into the room and Dick got so scared. Then she took off her hat and Dick saw that it was Kate. "Oh, Kate, how you scared me."

ROWENA FERGUSON.

Cross, Sask.

MY NEW CAR

This is my first poem to your club. I have been looking over all the poems and stories, so I thought I would write, so this is how the poem goes:

In my new car,
That's as black as tar,
With much pleasure and pride
I'll give other people a ride.

I'll go like a flash
O'er the green prairies bright,
With flags floating in the air,
While the wheels will buzz round in
the dust.

Remember it's a Ford,
Much stronger than a board;
With steering gear strong,
I could not go wrong.

I will go to town,
And everybody will look round
When I come in sight
With my new car.

I will buy things by scores
And give to the poor;
Then jump in my car
And ride away.

T. P. YATES.

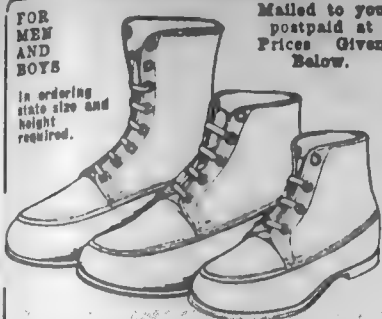
Bedfordville, Sask.

Age 10.

THE DOO DADS GO TO SEE THE MOVIES

THIS is the first time there ever was a moving picture show in the Wonderland of Doo, and what a wonderful show it is. It is being held in a hollow log. Dashing Dick, the Cowpuncher, and Charlie Chaplin are on the program. Smiles, the Clown, is at the door. A drop of hot wax from the candle has hit him in the eye. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is on hand with his baton to see that everybody keeps good order. The admission is one hazelnut. See the long line of Doo Dads waiting to get in. The first one has lost his hazelnut, and the one behind him is getting rather impatient. See the little rogue on the knoll. He is mimicing Charlie Chaplin, and doesn't seem to care about the eyes or noses of those around him. Here is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo; he wants to get in to see the show awfully bad but he hasn't a hazelnut. He is playing a tune on his tin whistle hoping that someone will drop a nut in the tin cup. One little rascal has become so impatient that he has kicked the big fat Doo Dad in front of him. The Cop will be sure to arrest him if he doesn't behave. There are Roly and Poly, the Twins, with their little caps on as usual. Poly is whistling away patiently. You can hardly see Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, behind the paper, but you can always tell him by his eyeglasses. He is so interested in reading the sporting news that he hasn't noted that the little mischief in front of him has set fire to his paper. Up there in front of the big bill board are four Doo Dads greatly excited over the performance of the rough riding cowboy. Isn't it too bad that they have no hazelnuts and can't get in to see the show. But, oh, oh! what have we here on top of the moving picture house? Some little rascals are crawling through the hollow limb and getting in without paying. But they are going to be disappointed for one of the keepers is kicking them out through the side door as fast as they can get in. Don't you wish you were there with a bag of hazelnuts so that you could give one to each little Doo Dad that hasn't any and let him in to see the big show!



FOR
MEN
AND
BOYSMailed to you
postpaid at
Prices Given
Below.

FOOT COMFORT

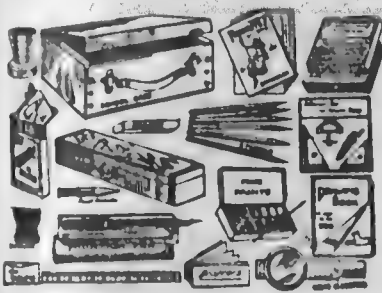
Proper boots ease the strain of a hard day's work. Spring ploughing for instance, with its strain, strain, strain, of slipping and sliding in the furrows, is much harder on a man wearing ordinary boots, stiff and heavy—unsuited to walking in soft ground—than on one wearing

PALMER-McLELLAN
Chrome-Oil Farm Boots

Light in weight, easy on the feet, wearing like iron, these boots meet the needs of the farmer better than any other boot on the market. Made in the general style of a moccasin, from selected hides, tanned by our famous Chrome-oil process, the leather used in them is soft and pliable and gives with the movements of the foot. Being built on right and left lasts, with counters and soles, they are neat and give the utmost support to the feet. They are as nearly water-proof too, as boots can be made, and the Chrome-oil process of tanning keeps the leather from shrivelling up, hardening or cracking. They'll give you greater comfort, satisfaction and wear for your money than any other boot made. Shipped postpaid at the prices stated.

Men's 6-inch high, \$4.75; 9-inch high, \$5.25
Boys' 6-inch high, \$3.75; 9-inch high, \$4.00
Men's fitted with Tap Sole, 70 cents extra;
boys' 60 cents extra.

Waterproof paste, per tin 25 cents.
Palmer-McLellan Shoe Co., Limited,
Fredericton, N. B.

34-PIECE
SCHOOL SET GIVEN

Boys! Girls! The grandest, biggest, best and most complete school outfit you ever saw! It's a real pleasure to do your school work with this magnificent outfit. 34 grand, useful prizes everything just as shown in the picture GIVEN for selling \$4.50 worth or set without school case and pencil box for selling \$3 worth of sure-blooming Gold Medal Bush & Sweet Pea Mixture at 5c. a packet. Everybody plants them. Government tested—will grow anywhere. Magnificent big blooms—entrancing colors. You can sell them easily. We trust you. Write today. THE GOLD MEDAL COMPANY, Seed Dept. G.G. 66, 811 Jarvis St., Toronto. "15 business 25 years."

To the Younger
Generation

LIFE INSURANCE should appeal with peculiar force—for the reason that a Life Policy is the only investment in which the young have a decided advantage over their elders. Not only in the considerably lower cost—but in the greater immunity from ill-health and other causes that prevent insurance—there is strong argument for arranging this urgent matter of protection early in life.

The Great-West Life issues policies specially attractive to young persons. Premiums may be paid annually or otherwise to suit the applicant.

RATES ON REQUEST

The Great-West Life
Assurance Company

Head Office WINNIPEG

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers

THE CALL OF THE DEAD

In sodden trenches a vast army lay,
Awaiting orders which, at break of day
Would send them forth alert and tense
With each nerve strained, they seem
to sense

The impending storm: Few lived to tell
Of the mangled bodies—of the shrieking
hell

Of the stifled cries—of the mickening
thud

Of steel in flesh—of the streams of
blood

That crimsoned the fields of France
that day

When the 51st would not give way.

The trench was taken. The remnant
then

Must needs return; must cross again
That narrow space, that strip of sod

On which thousands of men had met
their God

That day. There was no panic—not
even fear

But unless orders were taken back to
the rear

They were doomed. Said Private Mc-
Gee,

"I'm yer man, give yer orders to me,
And were it hell itself and twice as
wide

I'll wager I'd reach the other side."

The orders were written. McGee set
out

Determined to go, with never a doubt
In his mind. The lives of his fellow-

men

Depended upon his crossing again
That narrow space. Of the bursting

shell,

Of the hiss of steel that around him fell
As thick as hail, he took no note,

Remembering only that his officer
wrote

A message, and that he could not stop
Until 'twas delivered over the top

On the other side. An arm he lost,
Before he had more than half way
crossed.

Of wounds he had more than half a
score

But he forged ahead just as before.
He had made his choice; he had taken

his stand,

And with the crumpled message still
in his hand

He staggered on through that storm
of lead

Across the field strewn with mangled
dead.

Three times he went down, but he
struggled still;

Went forward solely by force of will.

Measures in miles we can understand
But the distance across that No Man's
Land

Was like an eternity; no one can tell.
He delivered his message and promptly
fell.

Oh! men of the West, take thought.
The sanctity of homes has been dearly
bought.

Bought with the lives of the unburied
dead,

And the widows and children are cry-
ing for bread.

The cry of "produce" is no idle cry,
Wafted on breezes that just idly pass
by.

It is the cry of hunger; the cry of pain,
The cry of anguish and over again,
The cry of mothers bent with years,
The cry of a world drenched with blood
and with tears.

Great is the cost and few are the gains
That can be made from the trenches.

On our Western plains

The war will be won. Oh! men,
Take stock of yourself and then think
again

Of the bullet-riddled body of Private
McGee

And husband your energy that we may
be free.

You men who own farms, you men who
hold lands

Now have the fate of the world in
your hands.

Our brave boys in France have passed
through a hell

The horrors of which no man may tell.
Lived in water-logged trenches, in
blistering heat,

And they, now, are beseeching on their
knees at your feet.

Yes you have your own troubles—good
laborers are few,
You have a thousand and one things to
do,

You are given advice, farm machinery
is high,

But men! the cry of "Produce" is no
idle cry

—PRATT.

BEAVER RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Beaver may now be taken in Sas-
katchewan. A regulation opened the
season from March 1. For many years
they were protected until in some places
they have become plentiful and harm-
ful. Timber is being destroyed and in
places land has been inundated by water
backed up from their dams. The munici-
palities have the option of closing
the season within their borders at any
time they see fit. The demand for
beaver skins is keen and the market was
never so high. Hides remain good while
the water is cold, but after it warms up
they begin to shed. Those wishing to
trap beaver should therefore do it be-
fore May 15.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED

The unprecedented German offensive
which was first launched on a fifty mile
front between Arras and La Fere in
France, on Thursday, March 21, seems
now, after almost two weeks of titanic
effort, to have been effectually checked
by the British and French troops. It
now remains to be seen whether or not
the Allies will be successful in driving
back the Germans from their newly
acquired positions by means of counter
attacks which the majority of military
critics are expecting.

The Germans, by hurling over 70
divisions of reserve troops—the picked
fighting men of the Teuton armies—
into the attack at Cambrai, the point
at which their drive commenced, were
able within ten days to regain territory
which, it took over 2 years for the
British and French to capture. The
German forces penetrated the lines of
the Allies for a distance of 15 and 16
miles at the deepest points, and about
3 to 4 miles at the extreme northern
end of their attack, near Arras. Bap-
aume, Peronne and St. Quentin were
captured by the Germans, and the apex
of the enemy's driving forces got as far
as 12 miles east of Amiens, which ap-
pears to have been the main objective
of the Teuton general staff, in that
district south of Arras and the Somme
river. Amiens is the big railway centre
of North France, and would be a ser-
ious loss to the Allied armies, if Ger-
man soldiers should occupy it. At the
present moment the Germans are being
beaten back in their frantic attempt
to reach Amiens. It is said that fully
one-third of the whole German army on
the west front, is engaged in trying to
force a way through to Amiens. That
means that at least 1,200,000 Germans
have been concentrated on the fifty-
mile front from Arras to La Fere, and
have been advanced in close formation
regardless of the certain slaughter
awaiting them.

The aim of Germany, while obviously
to reach Amiens, was really directed at
separating and dividing the allied
forces in France, and then at sweeping
north and south in an effort to drive
British and French forces out of ex-
istence. It is a bold stroke which Ger-
many is now trying to deal; but as one
writer remarks, "it is the greatest
gamble in history." The allied re-
serves have not been employed in any-
thing like the numbers or strength that
have characterized Germany's offen-
sive. Twenty-seven British divisions
alone withstood the brunt of the ter-
rible impact of Germany's initial
drive. British and French reserves, still
intact, will inflict frightful punishment
upon those salients which Germany has
thrust westwards towards Amiens; and
it would not be surprising this week or
next to see the Germans forced to
evacuate much of the ground which
they gained at such great cost.

North of Arras, around Lens, the
Canadians have been very busy bom-
barding the German lines, and fore-
stalling any attempts at a German
offensive in that district. It is just
possible that Germany may transfer
much of her activity and energy to the
more northerly sections of the line
where the Canadians, British and Bel-

gian troops are located. So far the
Germans have gained no new ground in
the district north of Arras where John-
ny Canuck and his friends at present,
are engaged in baiting the Hun, and
in keeping a vigilant guard over the
north coast of France.

CAR LEAKING

I beg to advise you that on the way
to Winnipeg with a car of stock on
March 28, I noticed a car of flax, No.
146698, C.P.R., with a leak at the door,
which would entail considerable loss in
the car.—E. B. Hunter, Fillmore, Sask.

"I Would Not Part
with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful
customer. In like manner testify over
100,000 people who have worn it. Con-
serve your body and life first.

The Natural
Body Brace

Overcomes WEAKNESS and
ORGANIC AILMENTS of
WOMEN AND MEN.

Develops erect, graceful figure.
Brings restful relief, com-
fort, ability to do things,
health and strength.

Wear It 30 Days Free
at Our Expense

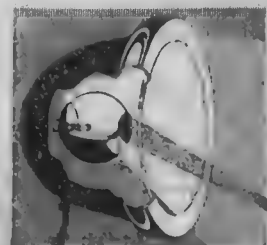
Does away with the strain and pain of standing and
walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal
organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and
strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders;
develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache,
curvatures, nervousness, ruptures, constipation.
Comfortable and easy to wear.

Keep Yourself Fit

Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement
blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition.
HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co.
274 Rush Building SAVANNA, KANSAS

Obey the Law!

GLARING HEADLIGHTS
PROHIBITED

THE PERRIN NO-GLARE
ATTACHMENT

The Manitoba provincial government
has passed a bill making it imperative
that all automobile owners must equip
their cars with no-glare devices approved
by the government. This law became ef-
fective April 1st, 1918. Other provincial
governments will follow suit shortly.

The Perrin No-glare is an in-expensive
attachment which complies with the law.
It will last as long as the car and give
you effective light on the road where you
need it to prevent accidents.

PRICE:—

Only \$2.25 Per Pair

If your dealer does not handle, send us \$2.25 direct
—we will forward immediately. All charges paid.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.

The new law will make the demand
heavy. There is no necessity to buy ex-
pensive lenses. The Perrin No-glare at-
tachment, used with your plain lenses
will give you every satisfaction. Be sure
and order yours to-day.

W. W. HICKS

Western Distributor

567 Banning Street WINNIPEG

AUTOMATIC
PICKLER

Capacity, 200 Bushels per Hour

\$9.50

FOR FORMALIN

We have 100 Picklers as above to clear
at this give-away price.

50 at \$10.50

Suitable for Bluestone or Formalin.
Guaranteed for Five Years.

CURRIE MANFG. CO.
LAUDER, MAN.

Live Poultry WANTED

Special prices for Shipments exceeding 100 lbs. with express charges paid on old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 24c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 23c

Above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point and guaranteed for 30 days.

Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 24c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c
Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 16c

Eggs Highest Market Price

Above Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg. We will express coops (charges prepaid) to your nearest station.

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Company
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of 2 weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Hens, any size, per lb. 26c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up 25c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 16c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-22c

These Prices Guaranteed Till April 15th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 ALKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

FARMERS SHOULD NOT RETIRE

Editor, Guide: Well, where is our labor man now? Where is our food controller? What is he doing? The very thing that would be of some use, as I see it, are the very things left undone by our authorities. Is there no law by which a married farmer can be kept on the farm producing food-stuffs? Is there no law, by which a married farmer can be compelled to stay on his farm and work it for the benefit of the labor problem?

Of course, I know every Britisher will do his utmost, but there are lots of fellows quite capable of running a good systematic successful farm, and what are they doing? Why, just as soon as they get the cash they buy a nice car and retire from the farm, leaving it in the hands of some renter, who ought to be working a farm of his own or helping out some farmer who is trying to help the country's need.

I know several instances within 20 miles, where the farmer was well-to-do. He had a big sale, rented his farm, though in one case the owner is still living on his own place, and is looking forward to a big summer in his \$1,700 car.

The very men who have the resources to carry on a successful year in agriculture are the very ones who are backing out and leaving it to the farmers who have not much capital to spread his work to really make it count. I

think this matter ought to be looked into and an endeavor made to induce the wealthy farmer to stick to his post and back up the Allies in every way necessary in insure victory.

PRAIRIE FARMER.

Sask.

A GENEROUS OFFER

Editor, Guide: Might I suggest a scheme for greater production? It is as follows: On every farm there is enough manure which applied to summer fallow, would produce great quantities of potatoes, and, of course, the land would grow as good a crop after potatoes as after a bare summer fallow.

Most farmers say they have no time to grow potatoes, so I would suggest they make an offer something like this of mine. I believe thousands would be willing to do it.

I will give anyone the free use of five acres of land, the manure for same, also free use of four horses and manure spreader, team and plow to plant, and horse and cultivator to cultivate the crop. This would be a good opportunity for men and boys in the towns and villages to do their bit and make some money also.

Now for the critics. Some will say how about seed for those extra thousands of acres of potatoes. I believe the seed could be got, but if there is a scarcity of potatoes, it only shows that this scheme should have been started at least two years ago. As for the weeds, the farmer could harrow this part of his summer fallow until potatoes were above ground and those potatoes could be shipped to the cities of Canada and United States where they would release large quantities of grain for export, as "potatoes make a good fence around the flour barrel."

ROBT. HICKS.

Kelso, Sask.

TWENTY YEARS AGO AND TODAY

Editor, Guide: A big change has taken place since twenty years ago. Then, in many parts of the West, farming was in the experimental stage. We had problems then to solve, as we have still, but they were of a different kind, many of them. We did not know our soil or the best way to handle it, the proper time to break or the best time to seed. Much of the seed was none too good, but the weed seeds, like the poor, were ever with us. Fanning mills were few and far between and the purchasing power very small. Implements of all kinds were wanted in most all districts, for we were most all new comers, so we could not help each other out very much in this way. However, a few things worth while we did have. Pluck and determination seemed to prevail everywhere and neighbors were true neighbors in those days. But little grumbling was heard though the bread was not as white as our present war time bread. If we had no steak for dinner, well, we could run down a rabbit. The marketing of our produce was not of much importance for a few years for we had so little to market, so most all was traded off for goods we needed.

But the time came when our fields grew larger and our herds also so that the local dealer could not handle all our products, and although our families also grew to a good size, we could not consume all the goods our products would purchase, so we had to look for an outlet and find markets elsewhere. This was soon discovered too by the big interests. They saw big opportunities for big business at big profits, and so they began to establish themselves in all parts of the West. They sold us what they had to offer at whatever price they liked to put on it, and they also bought, or rather took our products at their own price. We had little to do other than what we were told. They told us the price to sell at as well as to buy at.

We were just producers that's all. Well, this went on for some years. Then we were awakened from our dream of slavery and we realized we were not simply dreaming we were slaves, but that we really were. Even the Railway Companies treated us white in bringing us into the country, but as soon as they had dumped us down on the prairie they set about making it impossible for us ever getting away again, and, to heap insult on injury, they charged us two prices on all they brought in for us as well as all we had to send out. After a few years we felt we should never be in a better condition unless we set about changing things around a bit, so some of us started up a farmer's association and made an effort to put things on a better basis. It sure was a struggle for a time.

We fought grain interests on dockage and grade and price, and packing plants on prices and grades also; the railways on freights and loading platforms and cars; the banks on interest charges and credit; the governments, both provincial and Dominion, for bet-

Continued on Page 58



NO Sawyer worries about the cost of a saw that gives satisfaction. He is far more interested in the time it takes to make a cut—in the muscle required. Experienced lumbermen know that Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws are best. They quickly pay for themselves by their increased cutting ability and time—and labor-saving qualities. Write for Booklet.

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EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Old Hens, per lb. 23c
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Young Roosters, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
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The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition. Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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ENLIST YOUR FORD IN THE ARMY OF PRODUCTION

Get into the spring work at the rate of thirty miles per day instead of 14 to 16. Think of the difference in your bank account at threshing time if you get in even 50 extra acres this spring. You can do it with the—

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Complete Attachment \$265 F.O.B. Winnipeg

You know all about them now. Hundreds in use in England and Canada, thousands in the United States. Everything is designed to work to the best advantage without injury to the Ford. The standard remark of men who have operated one for several months is: "It is easier on the car than driving on the road." Though we show a heavy draw-bar pull in both high and low, we only recommend an average load of 750 lbs. which is sufficient to pull a 12-inch gang in average soil, or a double-disc plow in heavy gumbo or clay lands. It is guaranteed to do the work of four good horses continuously.



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Campbell Bros., Assiniboia, Sask.

The Stauder Tractor that I bought from you is satisfactory in every way. I have used it on a 14-inch breaker and it did fine work, and had plenty of power. I find that I can do farm work at less expense with the Stauder Tractor than any other farm tractor made.

I do not think it is any harder on the Ford car to use it in the field as a tractor than using it on the road as a touring car.

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Attachments now ready for five models of Overlands, also Chevrolets. Soon ready for Studebaker, Dodge, Maxwell and McLaughlin.

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WESTERN CANADA AUTO-TRACTOR CO. Limited

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CLIP THE COUPON AND MAIL FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, April 2, 1918)
Oats—Markets have been considerably influenced last week by the uncertainty of the situation on the Western European battlefield. There has also been a slow demand for cash oats, with a resulting bearish effect on future prices. Fluctuations have not been wide, and it has been apparent that on the breaks there developed some good buying which ceased with advancing prices. Transportation facilities for grain are being utilized almost entirely for the account of the Allies, so that business in coarse grains is considerably curtailed.

Barley—Lower prices have prevailed in Winnipeg and American markets. Milling demand in large American centres was more than offset by heavy arrivals. It was reported too that barley flour was not proving satisfactory as a wheat substitute. In the local market the difficulties of getting stocks moved have prevented dealers from accepting business they could otherwise have handled.

Flax has fluctuated within a range of ten cents during the past week, and prices have been generally lower than a week ago. Varying news of conditions in American and Argentine markets have been responsible for these changes.

LOSS OF MAIL

Owing to the loss of The Guide mail on the day the market page goes to press most of the reports usually included are not available for publication in this issue. This is an unusual occurrence, having never happened before with The Guide since it began publication. It is unlikely to occur again and those who follow The Guide's market page from week to week will probably not be put to this inconvenience again.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	March	April	Week	Year
	26	27	28	ago
Oats—				
May	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
July	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Flax—				
May	390	396 1/2	387 3/8	385 1/2
July	387	394 1/2	384 3/8	380 1/2

OAT MARKET UNSETTLED

Chicago, March 23.—There appears to be so many unsettling factors, information relative to which is obtainable by certain interests in advance, of the general trade, that operators are becoming discouraged and complaints are heard on both sides of the market for oats and more particularly from the sellers whose ranks are daily becoming thinner. The Gore amendment, which is thought will be either withdrawn or vetoed, was the general factor in the early advance. The withdrawal of the Wheat Export Company, according to rumor, for the next 10 days, caused a moderate reaction; interior elevators' stocks of northern Illinois show 15 and a half million bushels of oats. Full Indian and Illinois figures are yet to come to hand, but there is no question that these stocks are very liberal. A lighter movement of corn is expected to occur after next week and a larger movement of oats is expected. Crop reports of seeding progress very satisfactory.

\$1,451.40 FOR 82 LAMBS

A. O. Johnston, of Minto, Manitoba, came to Winnipeg last week with a car of 82 lambs, and they were sold for \$20 per cwt. The lambs average 88 1/2 pounds each, and brought \$17.70, or \$1,451.40 for the bunch. Jerry Dohan negotiated the sale. One hog, a thick fat, brought the record of \$108.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	T11	T12	T13
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	193 1/2	190 1/2	184 1/2	175 1/2	155 1/2	125 1/2

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg	Year ago
	Mar. 30	
Cattle		
Choice steers	\$ 11.00-12.25	\$ 9.57-10.25
Best butcher steers	10.50-11.00	9.25-9.57
Fair to good butcher steers	9.50-10.50	8.25-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	8.75-10.50	7.25-8.00
Medium to good cows	7.50-8.50	6.00-7.00
Common cows	6.75-7.25	4.00-5.25
Canners	4.00-5.25	3.75-4.25
Good to choice heifers	9.50-11.00	8.50-9.50
Fair to good heifers	7.25-9.50	7.00-8.50
Best oxen	8.00-9.25	7.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.75	7.00-8.00
Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.75	5.50-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-9.75	6.50-7.50
Fair to good stocker steers	8.00-9.25	6.50-7.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$75-\$90
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$50-\$65
Hogs		
Choice hogs, fed and watered	21.00	\$15.50
Light hogs	16.00-18.00	12.00-13.00
Heavy sows	15.00-16.50	9.00-10.00
Stags	13.00-14.00	6.00-7.00
Sheep and Lambs		
Choice lambs	13.50-15.50	11.75-12.25
Best killing sheep	12.00-13.50	8.50-9.25

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, March 26 to April 1, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
		2CW	3CW	Est 1 Fd	1 Fd.	2Fd	3 CW	4CW	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3CW
Mar 26	177	95½	91½	90½	88½	84½	165	160	145	140	387½	382½	365
27	176	95½	91½	90½	88½	84½	165	160	145	140	394	389½	371½
28	176	95½	91½	90½	88½	84½	170	165	145	140	389½	384½	367
29	Good	Friday											
30	177	94½	90½	89½	87½	83½	165	160	145	140	385	380	362
April 1 Week	177	94½	90½	89½	87½	83½	165	160	145	140	384	379	361
ago	177	94½	90½	89½	88	83½	170	175	45	140	382	377½	360
Year ago	103	85½	83½	83½	82½	82½	110	100	87	87	269½	265½	252½

News of Herds and Flocks

SHORTHORN SALE AT PRINCE ALBERT

On March 20 the Southview Stock Farm Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask., disposed of 58 head of registered Shorthorns at an average price of \$553. This sale resulted from a dissolution of the above firm as originally organized, and while the charter has been retained and operations will go on under the direction of M. R. Cowell, president. The Shorthorns were sold to effect a basis for settlement of the company agreement.

Buyers were present from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and bidding was keen. The outstanding attraction of the sale was the great Avon-dale-bred bull, Marr's Avon 2nd., just 29 months old. He was in the pink of condition and sold for \$5,100 in less than five minutes, and when bidding began a four-cornered fight was apparent. W. Mattock, Marcelin, Sask., went to \$5,000, W. A. Silverwood, on Mr. Cowell's behalf, put on the additional \$100 for the Southview Stock Farm, and Mattock refused to raise it.

There was a great demand for cows in calf to Marr's Avon 2nd. Forty-nine females of all ages averaged \$482. The highest priced female was Duchess of Maple Shade 8th., eight years old, who brought \$1,150. Clementina Belle, a rich red cow, 7 years old, brought \$1,000, and several head sold at \$800 and over. Wm. Lindsay, Strome, Alta., bought nine head. T. Cummins, Weldon, Sask., bought eight head of good breeding cows, several in calf to Marr's Avon 2nd. W. Mattock, Marcelin, bought four excellent females and a bull at good prices. J. Kinnon, Lumsden, Sask., took away three heifers that were bought worth the money. Six head of young breeding bulls were sold to different buyers at \$351 of an average.

Details of the sale are as follows: 7 bulls (including Marr's Avon 2nd.) averaged \$1,029; 49 females averaged \$482; the 56 head averaged \$553.

The two days' sale of this firm totalled \$51,000, and while terms were offered on much of the stock and equipment, the sale brought practically all cash.

Mr. W. H. S. Gange, manager and secretary-treasurer of the late organization, is retiring, and in the division of the property takes over the west half of the farm, and will fully equip and operate it as a grain-growing proposition. Mr. Cowell, as president of the Southview Stock Farm Co., will restock and operate the east section of land, which comprises one of the best stock ranches in Saskatchewan, and is equipped with a large stock barn, fully modern in every respect.

AYRSHIRES IN R.O.P.

To December 31, 1917, 1091 Ayrshire cows and heifers qualified in the Record of Performance test with an average of 8790 lbs. of milk and 358.20 lbs. of fat. 328 mature cows gave a yearly average of 10,285 lbs. of milk and 415.30 lbs. fat. 107 four-year-olds gave 9487 lbs. of milk and 383.70 lbs. of fat. 220 three-year-olds gave 8549 lbs. of milk and 350.50 lbs. of fat. 441 two-year-olds gave 7647 lbs. of milk and 314.04 lbs. of fat. The average test was 4.08 per cent.

The annual meeting of the Record board will take place at the Carls Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, April 5th, at 2 p.m. The following day, April 6th, representatives of the various Record associations will meet at the Carls Rite hotel at 10 a.m., to consider ways and means of organizing the proposed National Livestock council.

FROZEN WATERGLASS

Q.—Will it hurt waterglass for use in preserving eggs if it has been kept in an unheated place where it was frozen during the winter?

A.—If the water glass was in sealed tins it would probably be uninjured by the low temperature. If on the other hand it was in an open vessel diluted

with water, its preserving properties would undoubtedly be destroyed. If the water glass mentioned forms a clear solution diluted with water, it might be taken for granted that its preserving properties are unimpaired.—J. W. Shipley, M.A.C.

RIDDELL'S APPOINTMENT

F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., has been appointed to the Board of Grain Supervisors to take the place of Hon. T. A. Crerar, whose duties as Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government necessitated his resignation from the Board. Mr. Riddell will represent the co-operative grain trading companies. He will, of course, remain general manager of the Saskatchewan company.

MRS. BARRETT RESIGNS

Word has come to The Guide office that Mrs. Leona R. Barrett, secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta, has resigned. Her resignation will be



Mrs. L. E. Barrett

a matter of regret to many. Mrs. Barrett has been associated with the work of the U.F.W.A. since its beginning, and has rendered tireless and unceasing service to the association. During the first few years of the U.F.W.A.'s existence the path was not an easy one to tread, but no one faced it more fearlessly than the provincial secretary, Mrs. Barrett. She accomplished an almost superhuman amount of work under the most trying circumstances. The secretarial duties are arduous and unrelenting, and at times most discouraging. But Mrs. Barrett bore through all the ups and downs and discouragements with a quiet fortitude and an unlimited faith in the ultimate success of her organization. Mrs. Barrett lays aside her duties with the satisfaction of having performed a good and great service well. She has not given up until the duties were a decided tax and strain on her physical strength. The Guide joins with her many friends in wishing her a hasty restoration of strength, and a long, happy and useful interest in the United Farm Women of Alberta.

RIOTS IN QUEBEC CITY

On Thursday, March 28, the most serious outbreaks of anti-war feeling that have yet been experienced in Canada, occurred in Quebec City. Renewed disturbances developed on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, until on Monday, April 1, armed military troops held sway in the ancient city of the St. Lawrence.

The trouble was precipitated when three Dominion police officers in search of defaulters entered a bowling alley in Quebec City last Thursday night, and arrested a young man named Victor Mercier. Despite Mercier's claim that he had been exempted, the police took him to a station nearby. A mob of some 5,000 infuriated people soon gathered round the police depot and broke windows and smashed down the doors. The police finally were obliged to keep the crowd at bay by means of revolvers, but the officers were outnumbered and brushed aside, while one of the Dominion detectives inside, Leon Belanger, was seriously injured. Some reports claimed that Belanger was bound by a number of the mob to a gateway and whipped, but this has not been substantiated. At any rate, he had to be rushed to the hospital as the result of injuries sustained.

On Sunday night three people were shot as the result of renewed violence on the part of the anti-conscriptionist demonstrators. The local military authorities, strengthened by a number of regiments from other parts of the country, had ordered a wholesale collection of fire arms from the different

hardware shops in the city; and while the soldiers were engaged in removing ammunition and guns to the citadel, fresh riots broke out, the mob faction of Thursday night violently attacking the soldiers with missiles of different kinds, and finally setting fire to the shop of Martineau Bros. The hardware store of Samson & Filion was also raided by the mob, which managed to get hold of a few guns, which were used recklessly against the soldiers. A man and two women walking along a street several blocks distant from the store were wounded slightly by flying bullets. No one else was injured. Cardinal Begin made an appeal for a cessation of the disturbances, which was read on Sunday in all the Catholic churches; and Armond Lavergne, the Nationalist leader, urged the mob to cease disorders. Mr. Lavergne told the crowd that the military authorities had promised that the outside troops would be removed and that the city would be policed by federal officers and the Military Service act applied in a proper manner.

This announcement had the effect of quieting the crowd Mr. Lavergne was addressing. It dispersed, though some of the men stated that if the promise of the military authorities was not carried out they would urge Mr. Lavergne to lead them in fresh riots.

MANITOBA WEED MEETINGS

The Manitoba Weeds Commission, on March 20, held at Sinclair, Man., the last meeting of a series that has continued all winter, and covered a total of 70 places visited. The total attendance at these meetings was 3,691 persons, some of the best audiences turning out when the weather was very uninviting. An encouraging feature of the gatherings has been the keen interest taken by reeves and municipal councillors. It is part of the work of the municipal councils to engage the municipal weeds inspectors, and, therefore, it is a healthy sign when they show themselves anxious to understand the work that the inspector has to do, and a sympathetic desire to help him make his work effective. In one case, for instance, the reeve attended three different meetings held in various corners of his municipality.

Lantern slide illustrations were used not only to show the weeds of principal interest and to illustrate their root systems, foliage and manner of bloom, but also to show the actual field results obtained by different methods of work in several parts of Manitoba. Some of these photos were taken in heavy crops of wheat growing in 1917, in fields that had been condemned on account of sow thistle in 1916, and had been thoroughly summerfallowed for the remainder of the season. One striking picture showed an otherwise clean field of wheat with a perfect flower bed of sow thistle down its centre because the owner failed to "haw around" on his feering, and so merely covered the middle of his "land" without cutting the weeds down its centre. The importance of such apparently small matters in soil culture was strongly pushed home both by Messrs. Bedford and Brown, and the presentation of actual photos taken in the field made a convincing appeal.

When alfalfa is seeded for the first time inoculation must be provided in order to secure the best results. One of the best ways to inoculate is to use soil from a field growing alfalfa successfully and spreading it at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre and harrowing or discing it in. It is a good plan to apply this soil before sowing the alfalfa. The inoculation can also be secured from cultures that are applied to the seed. These do not always work but they are convenient.—N.D.A.C.

The price of fence posts has advanced about 20 per cent. we are informed, during the last six months. This is accounted for by the increased cost of labor and the increased cost of feed for hauling. Laborers who formerly received from one to two cents each for cutting fence posts now cut for nothing less than three cents each. At most of the points where fence posts are cut also the price of oats delivered is \$1.00 a bushel and hay \$23 to \$24 a ton.

Mail Bag

Continued from Page 56

ter laws and better legislation, and more of it for the farmers, and later we began to learn something about co-operative buying and selling and shipping.

A lot of credit for the good work done along educational lines has got to be given to our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, for it fought many of our big battles for us in the early days. Then, out of the organized farmers grew the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg, with men at its head as true as gold who took the chances in the early days of sacrificing all they had in the effort to make it a success. All honor to men such as Henders, McKenzie, Crerar, Partridge, Kennedy and the rest of the men of the old brigade,

who were the first to make it possible for the farmers to do their own selling through their own Company. Then came the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and later the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., now united with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., as the United Grain Growers Ltd.

Now we can do our own business with our own Company through our own elevators in each of the provinces, and our stock can be handled through our Stock Department at Edmonton, Winnipeg and Calgary Stock Yards, giving to our farmers every cent that belongs to them. A large number of our farmers are co-operating by shipping together. Such stock or hogs are branded when shipped so that each farmer gets his just returns on his part of the shipment. It is now up to all our members to work to make our undertakings a

big success, help to establish co-operative shipping centres at convenient points, and take the advantages offered you by consigning your stock, hogs and grain to the United Grain Growers. Also get the advantages offered at our elevator points in twine, wire, salt, bran, shorts, flour, lumber, posts, etc., and above all see that every farmer in your district becomes a member of your local union. The many things that ought to be done can be done if we get together. Get every one to read The Guide and get well posted on what is doing, and by each and all doing our bit we shall leave the old world not too bad a place for our sons and daughters to live in.—Rice Sheppard, Edmonton South, Alta.

AN INCONSISTENCY

Editor, Guide: The Government, I

believe, have passed an act loaning returned soldiers \$2,500 at five per cent. Now my question is, "what provision has the Government made to aid men who served eight to ten months training and then received their discharge?" A great many sold their stock and implements at a sacrifice, and when they received their discharge returned on their land and today are paying eight and ten per cent. for money.—Albertan.

A GOOD START

Editor, Guide: I am beginning to think I shall have to change my mind. Up till now I could not believe the government was in earnest in its appeal for increased production. How could I, when war broke out they not only would not remove the greatest barrier to production but built it higher. However, they are beginning to see light. If they keep up the good work and do the same with other machinery as with the tractors I shall be fully convinced they are in earnest. Wouldn't Canada be a prosperous country if it had honest men to govern it?—H. W. Shirley, Cloverley, Sask.

WAR-TIME PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide: Kindly allow me the use of your columns to express a farmer's sentiment on war-time production. Our own boys are in France; as one of them says: "Matching their flesh and blood against the perfection of scientific destruction." They went supposing that there was no danger of their Canada neglecting to provide for their needed supplies. We are now told officially that there is a possibility of those boys failing for want of food or coming back beaten. We are further told that Canada is the source of food supplies for Britain. Therefore it is certain that we have either sent too many men away and impaired our productive capacity, or we have failed to organize our productive forces, or done both. Last year we found that farm laborers held us up for wages, playing us against each other for an advance and we were never sure of keeping the men. At no time was there the necessary number for the easiest harvest. I would suggest to the government that they send to France some of those red blooded British who object to be conscripted for production, to take the places of my own boys who are willing to either fight or farm and can farm to surpass the help of last year. Farmers have asked for the removal of tariff on implements and tractors on the ground that labor shortage can be made up for in part by use of tractors. The answer is removal of duty on the smallest size and purchase of a number of small tractors to be resold for cash. We cannot imagine that the tractors pulling more than two or three plows will not save laborers, on the reverse, the only saving effected will be where one man on an engine will do the work of two or more with horses; the fact of an engine working more hours will not count unless you have a man to change off with. During the general election nothing mattered but "win the war" but we are now seeing that there are things that matter, things unseen that stultify the boasted statesmanship. To Mr. Calder we would say, get on with the big aggressive things, throw wide open the throttle of production. We are farming to win the war, preaching is overdone, we have an impelling principle within that will not let us slack. If credit, or tractors, or conscription of land, men or wealth are necessary to defend our humanity the statesmen who flinch are cowardly. For my own part I cannot anticipate a full crop this year as things are at present.

We farmers are willing for conscription, giving us the same allowance for a living as Sir J. Flavelle, and the same interest on our investment.

W. A. CODLING.

Birch Hills, Sask.

SERBIAN RELIEF

I have great pleasure in enclosing you herewith a receipt for \$50, this amount having been received by you during the month of February.

Please accept our most grateful thanks for this splendid contribution.—A. P. Hamilton, Hon. sec.-treas., Man. Serbian Relief Committee.



MODEL F-A

Baby Grand Touring Car

A New, Efficient and Powerful Model
which materially reduces motoring cost.

Now that the motor car is a necessity to crowd more into the busy day there is a demand for a sturdy, roomy, powerful car, economical to buy and economical to run—a car that is comfortable and will give good service day in and day out.

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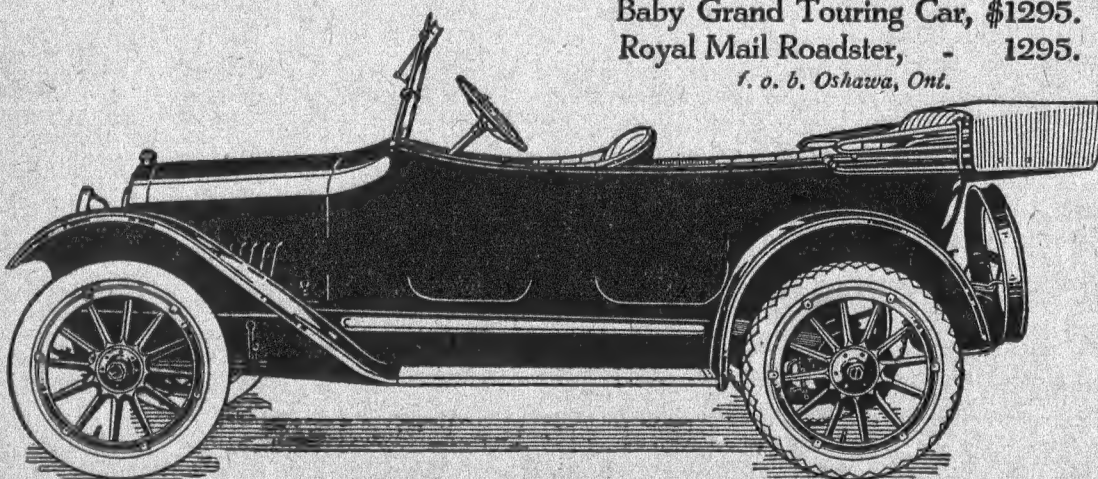
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